

Pakistan Smart Book

TRADOC Culture Center

First Edition Jan 2010

Purpose

To ensure that U.S. Army personnel have a relevant, comprehensive guide to help enhance cultural understanding; to use in capacity building and counterinsurgency operations while deployed in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

“We are experiencing a tectonic change in military operations because of culture.”

- MG John M. Custer, III

About This Book

The Smart Book contains information designed to enhance Soldiers' knowledge of Pakistan, including history, politics, country data and statistics, and the military operational environment. The Smart Book concludes with an overview of the culture of Pakistan including religion, identity, behavior, communication and negotiation techniques, an overview of ethnic groups, a regional breakdown outlining each province, a language guide, and cultural proverbs, expressions and superstitions.

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

HISTORY

The Indian Subcontinent



History Timeline

- **4500 BCE:** Indus Valley Civilization
- **326 BCE:** Alexander the Great conquers the Near East as far as the Indus River
- **642 CE-1200:** Islamic Conquests
- **1206-1526:** Delhi Sultanate
- **1526-1757:** Mughal Empire
- **1757-1858:** British East India Company Rule
- **1858-1947:** British Raj (Rule)
- **1947:** British draw the Radcliffe Line establishing the new nations of India and Pakistan

Independence to 2001





History Timeline

- **1947-1948:** First Indo-Pakistani War (First Kashmir War); fought over rights to the Kashmir province
- **1956:** Pakistan's first constitution – establishes nation as an Islamic republic
- **1965:** Second Indo-Pakistani War
- **1971:** Pakistani Civil War: fought between the Pakistan Army and dissenters in East Pakistan; India joins war later in 1971 forcing the Pakistan Army to surrender East Pakistan, which becomes Bangladesh
- **1973:** New constitution – legitimizes military intervention in civil affairs

History Timeline

- **1974:** India detonates first nuclear device
- **1979:** Afghan *Mujahideen* trained in refugee camps in Pakistan by U.S. forces to fight Soviets; the U.S. gives billions in support to Pakistan for next decade
- **1988:** Benazir Bhutto becomes first woman to lead an Islamic state (Pakistan Prime Minister)
- **1998:** Pakistan detonates their first nuclear device; the United States suspends all aid to Pakistan
- **Sep 2001:** President of Pakistan Pervez Musharraf pledges to support the U.S. War on Terror; the United States reinstitutes all aid to Pakistan

2001 to Present



Former President George W. Bush (United States) and Former President Pervez Musharraf (Pakistan)
2004

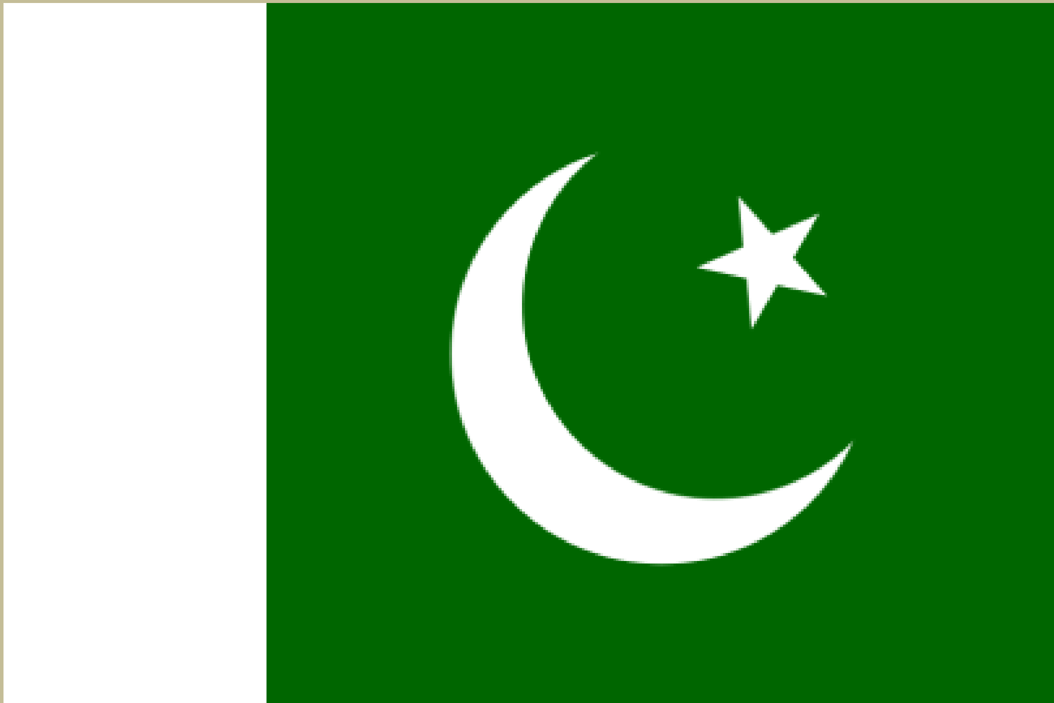
History Timeline

- **2002:** The Pakistani government sends troops to search for bin-Laden and fight al-Qaeda militants who had taken refuge in Pakistan
- **Dec 2003:** Musharraf escapes attempts on his life
- **Jan 2004:** A.Q. Khan, "The Father of Pakistan's Nuclear Program," is found guilty of proliferating nuclear technology to North Korea, Libya, and Iran; later pardoned by Musharraf for fear of public outcry
- **Mar 2004:** Heavy fighting breaks out between Pakistani troops and al-Qaeda militants
- **Oct 2005:** An earthquake kills over 80,000 Pakistanis

History Timeline

- **Dec 2007:** Benazir Bhutto is assassinated
- **Aug 2008:** Musharraf resigns Presidency
- **Sep 2008:** Asif Ali Zardari (Benazir Bhutto’s widower) elected president by parliamentary majority
- **May 2009:** Zardari meets with U.S. President Barack Obama and Afghanistan President Hamid Karzai to discuss issues in Pakistan
- **Dec 2009:** Pakistan Supreme Court restores past corruption cases against many of Pakistan’s politicians, including Zardari, after striking down a previous 2007 amnesty decree

POLITICAL



Flag of Pakistan

White represents minorities

Green represents the Muslim majority

Crescent represents progress

Five-point Star represents light and knowledge

Approved by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan.

Adopted on August 11, 1947, days before independence.

Illustrates Pakistan's deep connection with Islam.

Source: Pakistani Government, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

POLITICAL MAP



POLITICAL STRUCTURE

- **Government based on Islamic law. Individuals are not required to be Muslim, but laws must not contradict Islam.**
- **Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal.**

- **Executive — Federal Parliamentary System**
  - **President - Chief of State elected by electoral college of members of the National Assembly. Has the power to dissolve the National Assembly. May be impeached by the National Assembly with 2/3 vote. *Must be Muslim.***
  - **Prime Minister - Head of Government appointed by President on opinion of National Assembly. May be dismissed by the President. *Must be Muslim.***

POLITICAL STRUCTURE

- Legislative — Parliament consists of two houses:
  - Lower - National Assembly
    - Members elected through popular vote
    - Seats allocated according to population to each of the four provinces, FATA, and Islamabad Capital Territory
    - 5% of seats reserved for non-Muslims
    - Sole responsibility for approving federal budget and finance bills
  - Upper - Senate
    - Permanent legislative body with equal representation from the four provinces and additional representatives from the FATA and Islamabad Capital Territory
    - Chairman is next in line for the presidency

Political Structure

- Judicial — Supreme Court, Federal Shari'a Court, provincial high courts, lesser courts
- All courts exercise criminal and civil jurisdiction
  - Supreme Court Chief Justice appointed by president.
    - Serves until age 65
  - Provincial high court judges appointed by president, after consultation with Chief Justice and governor of the province
  - Federal Shari'a Court
    - 8 Muslim judges and chief justice appointed by president
    - 3 Judges are Islamic religious scholars
    - Decides if laws violate Islamic tenets
    - Hears cases regarding offenses such as theft, intoxication, and unlawful sexual intercourse.



President
Asif Ali Zardari



Prime Minister
Yousuf Raza Gilani



Minister of Defense
Chaudhry Ahmed Mukhtar



Minister of Interior
A. Rehman Malik



Chief of Army Staff
General A. Parvez Kayani



Minister of Kashmir Affairs
& Gilgit-Baltistan
Qamar Zaman Kaira



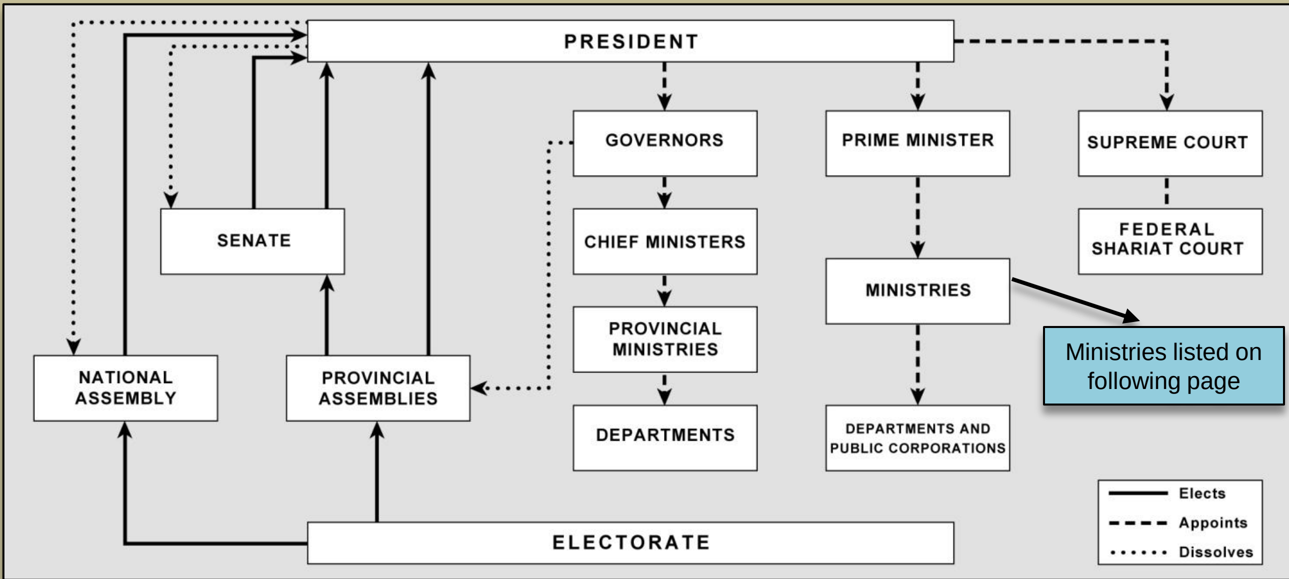
Minister of States
& Frontier Regions
Najamuddin Khan

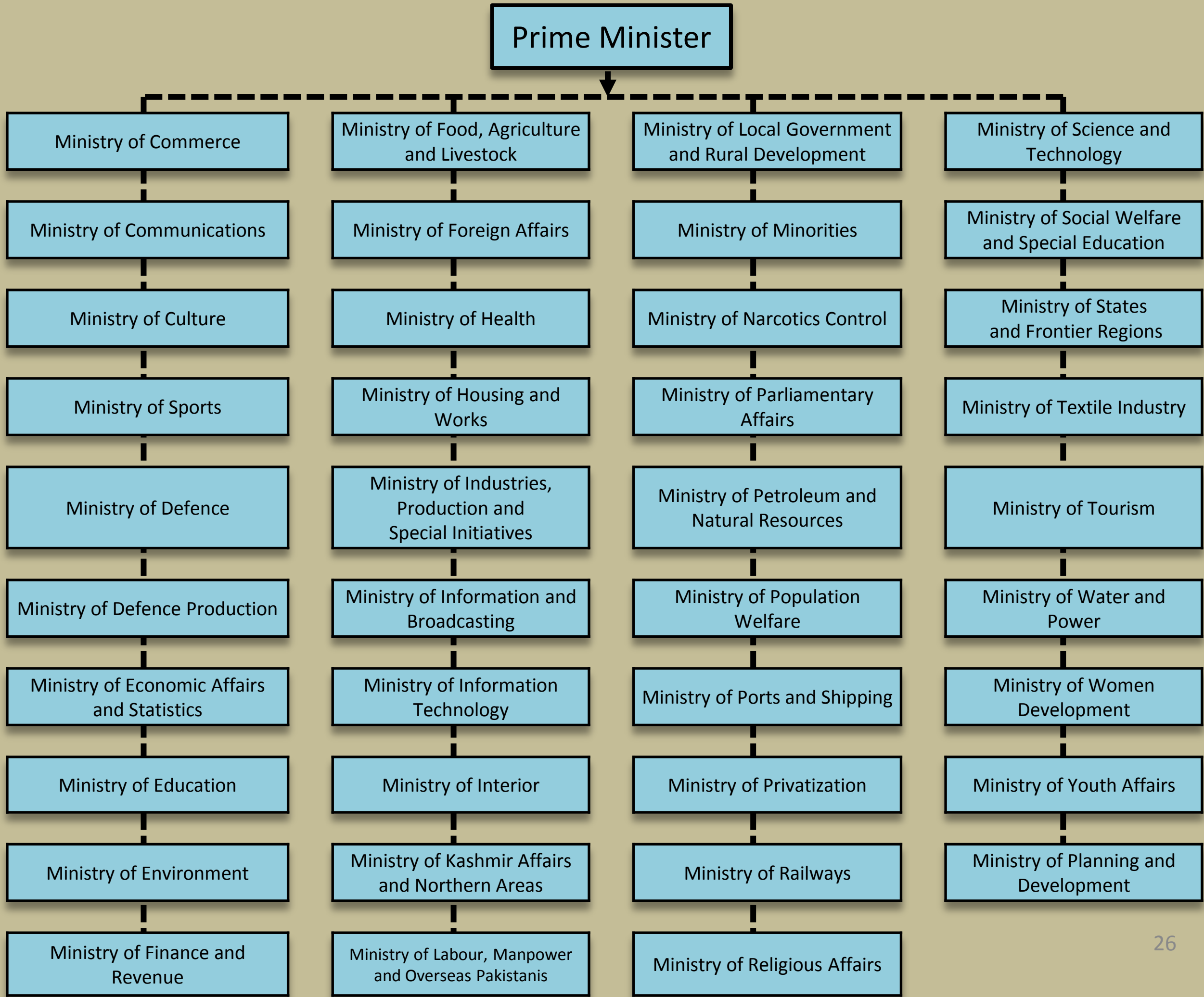


Director General of ISI
LTG Shuja Pasha

POLITICAL STRUCTURE

CHECKS AND BALANCES




Prime Minister
Ministry of Commerce
Ministry of Communications
Ministry of Culture
Ministry of Sports
Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Defence Production
Ministry of Economic Affairs and Statistics
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Environment
Ministry of Finance and Revenue
Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Housing and Works
Ministry of Industries, Production and Special Initiatives
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Ministry of Information Technology
Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas
Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
Ministry of Minorities
Ministry of Narcotics Control
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources
Ministry of Population Welfare
Ministry of Ports and Shipping
Ministry of Privatization
Ministry of Railways
Ministry of Religious Affairs
Ministry of Science and Technology
Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education
Ministry of States and Frontier Regions
Ministry of Textile Industry
Ministry of Tourism
Ministry of Water and Power
Ministry of Women Development
Ministry of Youth Affairs
Ministry of Planning and Development



Prominent Political Parties

Pakistan People's Party (PPP) – 1967

The Pakistan People's Party (PPP) is currently the strongest political party in Pakistan in terms of seats in government. This Party was formed in 1967 by Z. A. Bhutto who later became the President of Pakistan (1971-1973) and Pakistan Prime Minister (1973-1977). The Party was originally formed as a Socialist party, and its motto, coined by Bhutto in 1967 is "Islam is our faith; democracy is our politics; socialism is our economy; all power to the people." A coup led by General Muhammad Zia ul-Haq removed Bhutto from power in 1977. Bhutto was later tried and convicted of conspiracy to murder an opponent during his regime and hanged in 1979. The PPP regained power in 1988 under Benazir Bhutto (Z. A. Bhutto's daughter) when she became Prime Minister of Pakistan from 1988 – 1990 and was reelected to another term in 1993 – 1996. In the 2002 general elections, the PPP won the second most seats in the National Assembly after the Pakistan Muslim League – Q. The PPP won the majority of seats in the 2008 general elections in government, and their party's candidate and co-chairman (Asif Ali Zardari) won the 2008 presidential elections with the majority of the votes. Zardari, the current President of Pakistan, is Benazir Bhutto's widower. The other co-chairman of the PPP is Bilawal Zardari Bhutto, Benazir Bhutto's eldest son.

Pakistan People's Party - PPP



Z. A. Bhutto meets with Nixon - 1973



Benazir Bhutto at Andrews AFB - 1989

Prominent Political Parties



Pakistan Muslim League – Nawaz (PML – N) – 1993

The Pakistan Muslim League is rooted in the All-India Muslim League (AIML) formed in British India in 1906. The AIML was the prominent political group in the early 1900s in British India which lobbied for the formation of Pakistan. After the partitioning of India and the formation of Pakistan, the AIML political party assumed the name the Muslim League. The vast majority of Muslims in post-independence Pakistan were part of the party. But, the political ideals of secularism and democracy died with the Muslim League's first leaders, Mohammed Ali Jinnah and Liquat Ali Khan, in the first years of Pakistan's history. In 1962 General Ayub Khan formed the party the Pakistan Muslim League. In 1986 Junejo established a party with the same name, the Pakistan Muslim League–Junejo. After Junejo's death in 1993 Nawaz Sharif took over the Party and named it the PML–Nawaz. Other parties formed after the PML–Nawaz are the PML–Jinnah (1995), PML–Q "Kings Party" (1999), and PML–Zia (2002).

The PML – N headed by Nawaz Sharif, who served terms as Prime Minister of Pakistan from 1990 – 1993 and again from 1997 – 1999.   Sharif was removed from power in a coup orchestrated by General Pervez Musharraf in 1999, whereby Sharif was exiled to Saudi Arabia for a length of ten years with also the promise that he would not meddle in Pakistani politics during this time.

Sharif prematurely returned from exile to Pakistan in November 2007, whereupon he filed papers for his candidacy for the PML–N in the upcoming 2008 elections. To upset President Musharraf's political power, Sharif formed a coalition party with Asif Ali Zardari's PPP to oppose Musharraf's PML – Q (Pakistan Muslim League – Q). In the 2008 elections the new coalition government won the majority of the seats in government and moved to impeach President Musharraf, but before this happened Musharraf resigned and Zardari was elected President by parliamentary majority.



Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen (Left) and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif - 1998

Prominent Political Parties

Party of Islam – Jamaat-e-Islami (JI) - 1941

The Party of Islam (JI) is Pakistan's oldest religious political party and was founded in 1941. The founder and most notable character of the Party of Islam was Maudadi, a famous Islamic scholar. The Party of Islam, along with many other religious parties, has been influential in shaping Islamic ideology in Pakistan. To keep stability in Pakistan through each of their regimes, the leaders of the PPP and the PML alike would move to appease leaders of the Party of Islam and other religious parties. Although some of the rulers of Pakistan were more interested in power than religion, they needed support of the conservative religious parties to maintain stability within the country and keep the religious parties from trying to depose them from power. Also, at different times these religious parties would form alliances, such as the PNA (Pakistan National Alliance) and MMA (United Council of Action) to run against the all-powerful PPP and Pakistan Muslim League to gain power within politics and government. These umbrella alliances had successes in the elections of 1977 (the PNA) and 2002 (the MMA). The MMA has controlled the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) government since 2002.

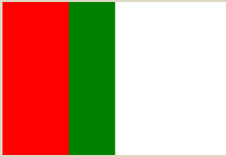


PROMINENT POLITICAL PARTIES

MUTTAHIDA MAJLIS-E-AMAL (MMA) - 2002

File created by user Fkehar on Wikimedia Commons. http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Flag_of_MMA.svg

The Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal (MMA), or the United Action Front, is a loose coalition of six powerful Pakistani Islamist parties. The Party of Islam, or Jamaat-e-Islami, was the proponent behind the formation of the MMA. Some other parties include the pro-Taliban Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam of the Deobandi school of Sunni Islam, and the Shi'a group Tehrik-e-Jafria Pakistan. The MMA received an impressive amount of seats in the 2002 parliamentary and provincial elections with 60, behind the PPP and PML – Q who won 81 and 117 respectively. In 2007 the MMA was weakened by opposing ideologies of two of its strongest parties, the Jamaat-e-Islami (JI) and the Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (JUI). The MMA advocates a central role for Islam in Pakistan and also the imposition of *sharia* (Islamic law) in national governance (CRS Report for Congress).



Prominent Political Parties

Mutahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) - 1984

The MQM party is notable for its firm grip on political power in Karachi, Pakistan's largest city and primary business hub. The current party manifesto stresses a need for provincial autonomy and cultural pluralism in Pakistan, and calls for an abolition of the feudal economic system still prevalent in Sindh (CRS Report for Congress). The Muttahida Quami Movement (MQM) is a Sindhi regional party mainly composed of the descendants of pre-partition, Urdu-speaking immigrants (Muhagirs) from what is now India (see [http://www.mqm.org]).



U.S. Defense Sec.Gates with Former Pakistan President Musharraf



Flag of the President of Pakistan

Country Data

LOCATION AND BORDERING COUNTRIES



Location:

- **Southern Asia, south-east of Afghanistan, west of India, north of Arabian Sea, and east of Iran**

Border Countries:

- **China**
- **India**
- **Afghanistan**
- **Iran**

COMPARATIVE AREA

Area: 803,940 sq. km

Slightly less than 2x the size of California with 4x the population



CLIMATE

- Generally temperate
  - Coastal areas
    - Often warm
  - Mountainous regions
    - Generally cooler
- Seasonal impact
  - Spring (March – May)
    - Hot and dry
  - Summer (June – September)
    - Monsoons
    - Indus River Flooding
  - Retreating monsoons Oct. – Nov.
  - Winter (December – February)
    - Harsh in mountains
    - Cool and dry



Social Statistics

Population:
176,242,949 (July 2009 est.)

0-14 years: 37.2%
(male 33,739,547/female 31,868,065)

15-64 years: 58.6%
(male 52,849,607/female 50,378,198)

65 years and over: 4.2%
(male 3,475,927/female 3,931,605)

Total Fertility Rate:
3.6 children born/woman (2009 est.)

Under-5 Mortality:
90 per 1000 (2007 est.)

Life Expectancy at Birth:
total population: 64.49 years
male: 63.4 years
female: 65.64 years (2009 est.)

Literacy:
total population: 49.9%
male: 63%
female: 36% (2005 est.)

School life expectancy:
total: 7 years
male: 7 years
female: 6 years (2006 est.)

Percentage of rural population using improved drinking-water sources:
87% (2007 est.)

Education expenditures:
2.6% of GDP (2006)

Labor force: 55.88 million (2009 est.)

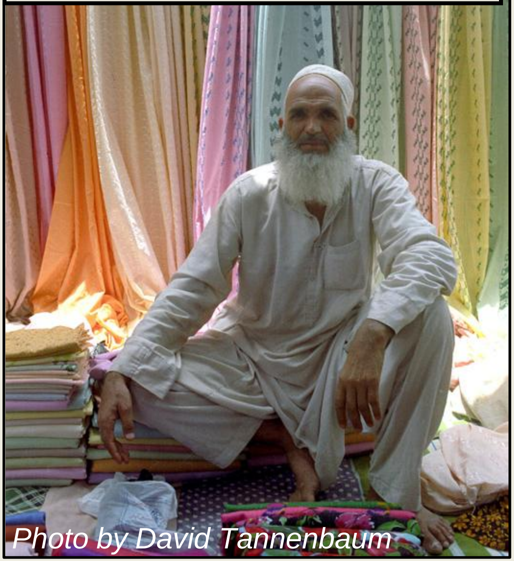
Unemployment Rate: 15.2% (2009 est.)

Population below poverty line:
24% (FY05/06 est.)

ECONOMY

- **Public debt:**
  - 45.3% of GDP (2009 est.)
    - country comparison to the world: 58th
  - 51.2% of GDP (2008 est.)
- **External debt:**
  - $52.12 billion (31 December 2009 est.)
  - $46.39 billion (31 December 2008 est.)
- **Inflation rate:**
  - 14.2% (2009 est.)
  - 20.3% (2008 est.)
- **GDP Composition by Sector:**
  - Agriculture: 20.8%
  - Industry: 24.3%
  - Services: 54.9% (2009 est.)
- **GDP Per capita:**
  - $2,600 (2009 est.)
    - country comparison to the world: 172nd
  - $2,500 (2008 est.)

Figures of earlier years used to illustrate how Pakistan's economy is changing, often drastically from year to year. Country comparisons (CIA Factbook) put Pakistan in context with the rest of the world.



Cloth vendor - Karachi

Economy

- **Imports – partners:**
  - China 14.1%, Saudi Arabia 12%, UAE 11.2%, Kuwait 5.4%, India 4.8% US 4.7%, Malaysia 4.1% (2008)
- **Exports – partners:**
  - US 16%, UAE 11.7%, Afghanistan 8.6%, UK 4.5%, China 4.2% (2008)
- **Agriculture products**
  - Cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables; milk, beef, mutton, eggs
- **Export commodities**
  - Textiles (garments, bed linen, cotton cloth, yarn), rice, leather goods, sports goods, chemicals, manufactures, carpets and rugs
- **Exchange rates for the Pakistani rupee per US dollar for last 5 years:**
  - 81.41 (2009), 70.64 (2008), 60.6295 (2007), 60.35 (2006), 59.515 (2005)
    - Since 2007, the Pakistani rupee has been depreciating significantly
- **Communications:**
  - Mobile Cellular Phones: 91.44 million (2009 est.)
    - country comparison to the world: 9
  - Internet users: 18.5 million (2008)
    - country comparison to the world: 20

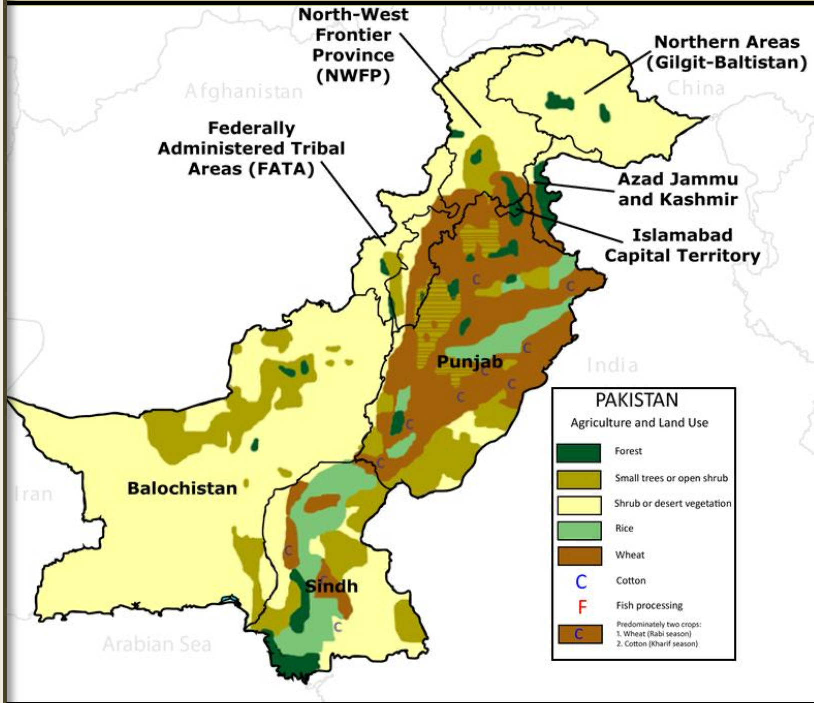
Economic Problems

- Poverty
  - ¼ of population live below the poverty line
  - Children pulled out of school and put to work
- Informal sector
  - 50 – 100% the size of the formal sector
    - Reduced tax revenue limiting resources for public
    - Illicit drug trade
- Infrastructure
  - Water supply is insufficient
    - Rapidly being depleted
  - Energy shortages – limit industrial growth

AGRICULTURE AND LAND USE

The geography of a region greatly influences the people who live there and their culture. The location and availability of water and arable land will determine where and how a people live and how they allocate resources.

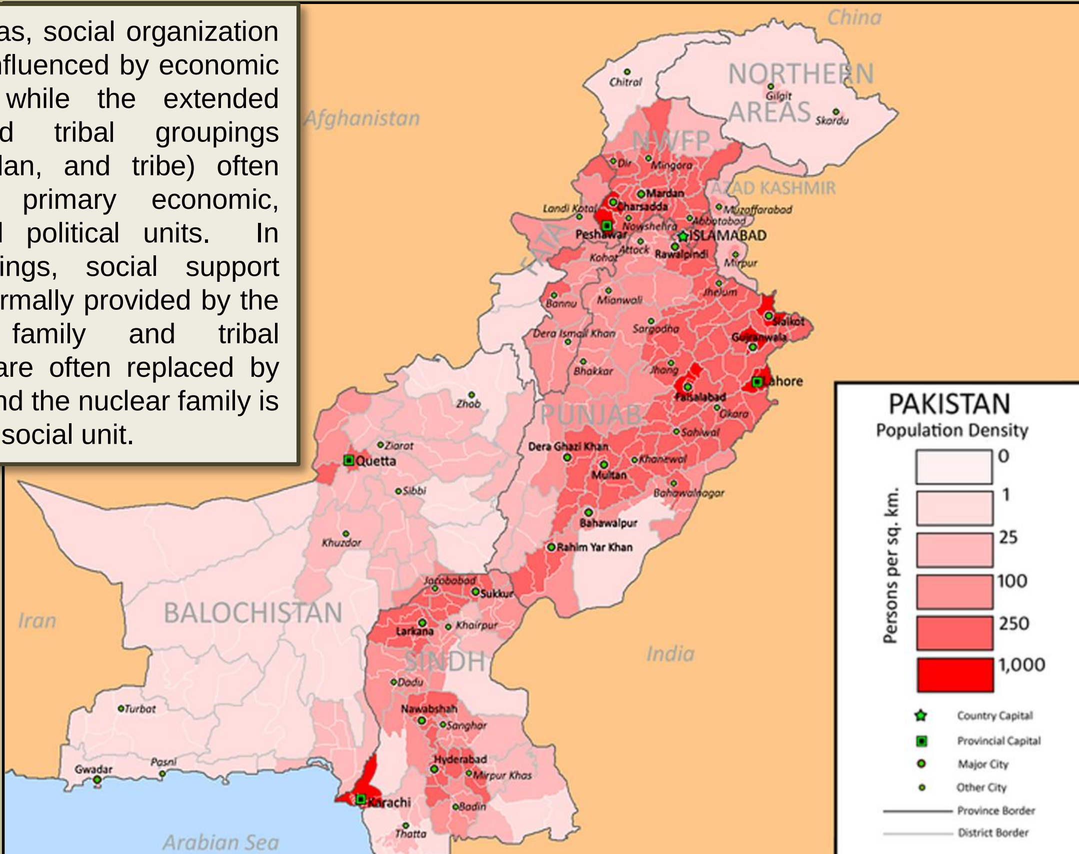
People must adapt to their environment if they wish to survive. This adaptation and the formation of culture dictates how people organize themselves and may also dictate power structures: specifically who controls the resources and how they are distributed. The Soldier should recognize this when interfacing with local populations, and should be aware of any existing conflicts or rivalries between the groups of people, since allying with one side may make enemies of another.



The Indus River Basin provides adequate resources to raise rice, wheat, and cotton

POPULATION DENSITY

In rural areas, social organization is heavily influenced by economic livelihood, while the extended family and tribal groupings (lineage, clan, and tribe) often serve as primary economic, social, and political units. In urban settings, social support networks formally provided by the extended family and tribal groupings are often replaced by the state, and the nuclear family is the primary social unit.



Military Operational Environment

Pakistani Army

Pakistan Army

- **Active Strength: 550,000**
- **Reserve Strength: 528,000**
- **Volunteer Force**
- **Active in UN Missions**

Missions:

- Under the directions of the Federal Government, the Pakistani Army will defend Pakistan against external aggression or threat of war

- Act in aid of civil power under subject of law when called upon to do so





Motto: "Faith, Piety and Fight in the path of God"







Pakistan Forces Areas of Responsibility



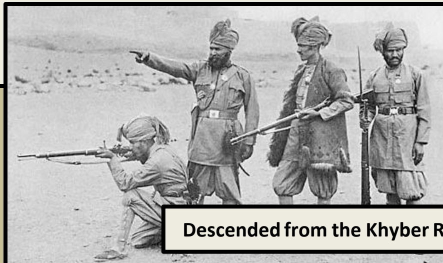
Pakistan Frontier Corps



- A federal <u>paramilitary</u> force recruited mostly by people from the tribal areas and led by officers from the Pakistan Army
- Stationed in the NWFP & Balochistan
- Total manpower of ~ 80,000
- Mission
  - Help local law enforcement in the maintenance of law and order
  - Border patrol
  - Anti-smuggling operations
  - Military operations against insurgents in Balochistan and militants in FATA



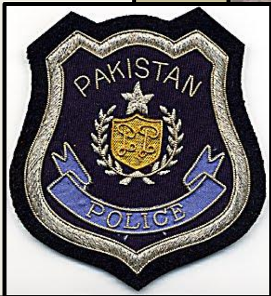




Descended from the Khyber Rifles

PAKISTAN POLICE FORCES

- Police Service of Pakistan (PSP)
  - 659 Posts
- Regional level
  - Capital Territory Police
  - Islamabad Capital Territory
  - Punjab Police, Punjab Province
  - Sindh Police, Sindh Province
  - Frontier Police, NWFP
  - Balochistan Police, Balochistan
  - Balochistan Constabulary
  - Frontier Constabulary
  - Azad Jammu and Kashmir Police, Azad Kashmir Region
  - Northern Areas Police





U.S. Consul General being briefed by Frontier Constabulary officials



Viewed as corrupt. Known to extort the local population. Generally not trusted.



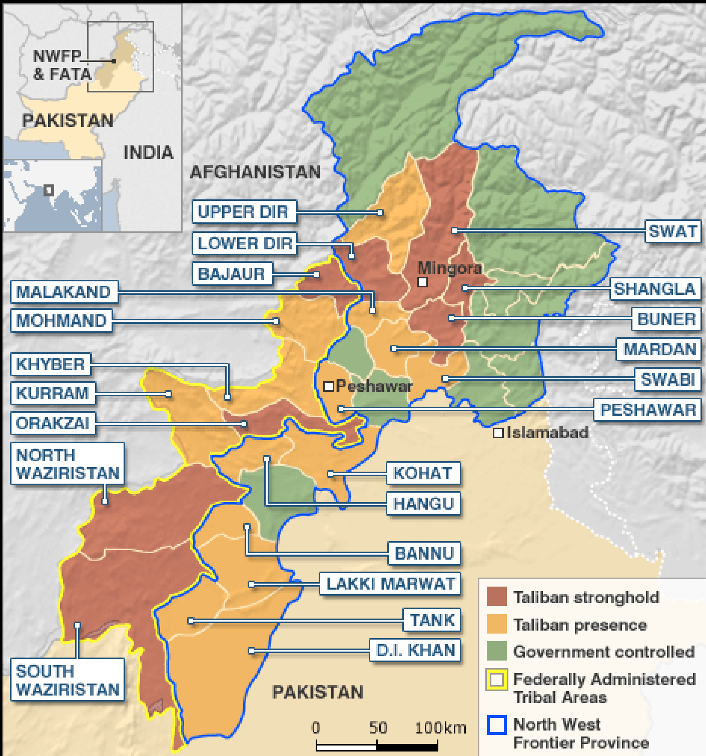
- Federal level
  - Federal Investigation Agency
  - National Highways and Motorway Police
  - Anti-Narcotics Force
  - Pakistan Railways Police

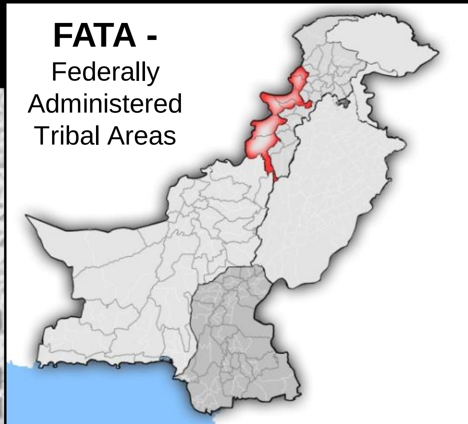
Current Security Concerns – Madaris

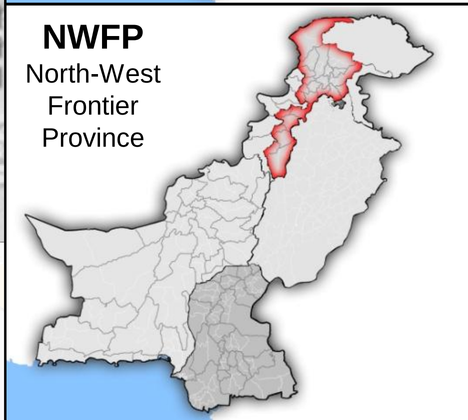
- *Madaris* (Islamic schools)
  - Provide a free education, food, and clothes
  - A place for the poor to receive an education
  - Must register with the government, although:
    - Government lacks resources/inclination to check on them and some may run without regulation
  - Some have been believed to provide weapons and training
  - May subject students to a distorted view of Islam, India, and the West
    - Also may be true of public and private schools in Pakistan
  - Estimates in the tens of thousands in Pakistan

CURRENT SECURITY CONCERNS – TALIBAN

Taliban Areas





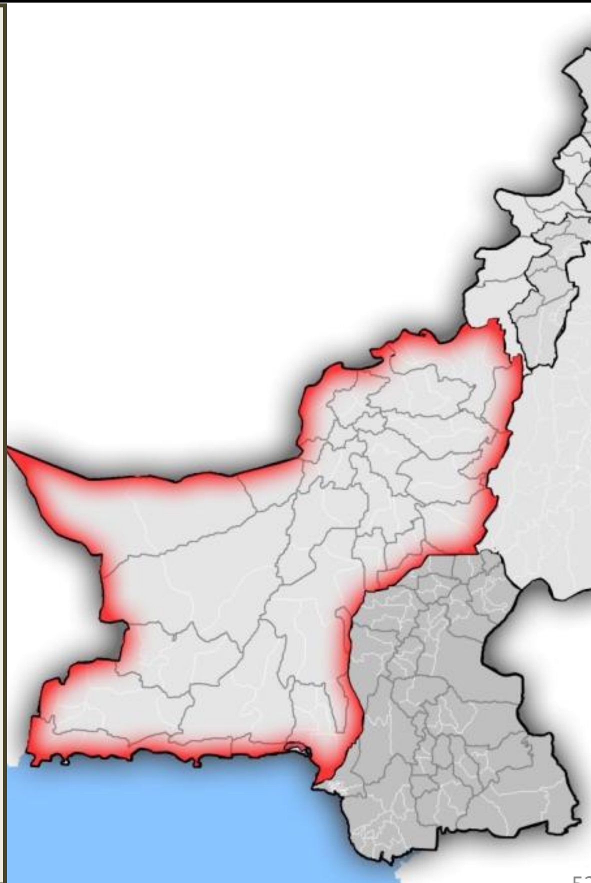


Current Security Concerns – FATA

- Seven tribal agencies (Khyber, Kurram, Orazkai, Mohmand, Bajaur, North and South Waziristan)
- 3 million tribesmen of FATA are part of the 28 million Pashtuns in Pakistan (15 million Pashtuns in Afghanistan)
- Tribes on both sides of Afghanistan/Pakistan border intermarry, trade, feud, celebrate with one another; adhere to Pashtunwali
- FATA tribes more rigid and conservative due to a uniquely oppressive administrative system
  - Ruled directly by the Pakistani President whose agent is the Governor of NWFP
  - Governor appoints “political agents” to each tribal agency
  - Agents adhere to the “Frontier Crimes Regulation” (FCR), a legacy of British colonialism
  - FCR gave no constitutional, civic, or political rights to FATA tribesmen
  - FATA traditionally off limits to journalists, NGOs, human rights organizations and political parties
  - Mullahs and de facto religious parties have filled the void
- Development, literacy, and health facilities are low
  - Per capita income US $500
  - Literacy rate: 17% (3% for females)
  - Madaris (some built with Al Qaeda money) are a primary means of education and remain popular

CURRENT SECURITY CONCERNS – BALOCHISTAN

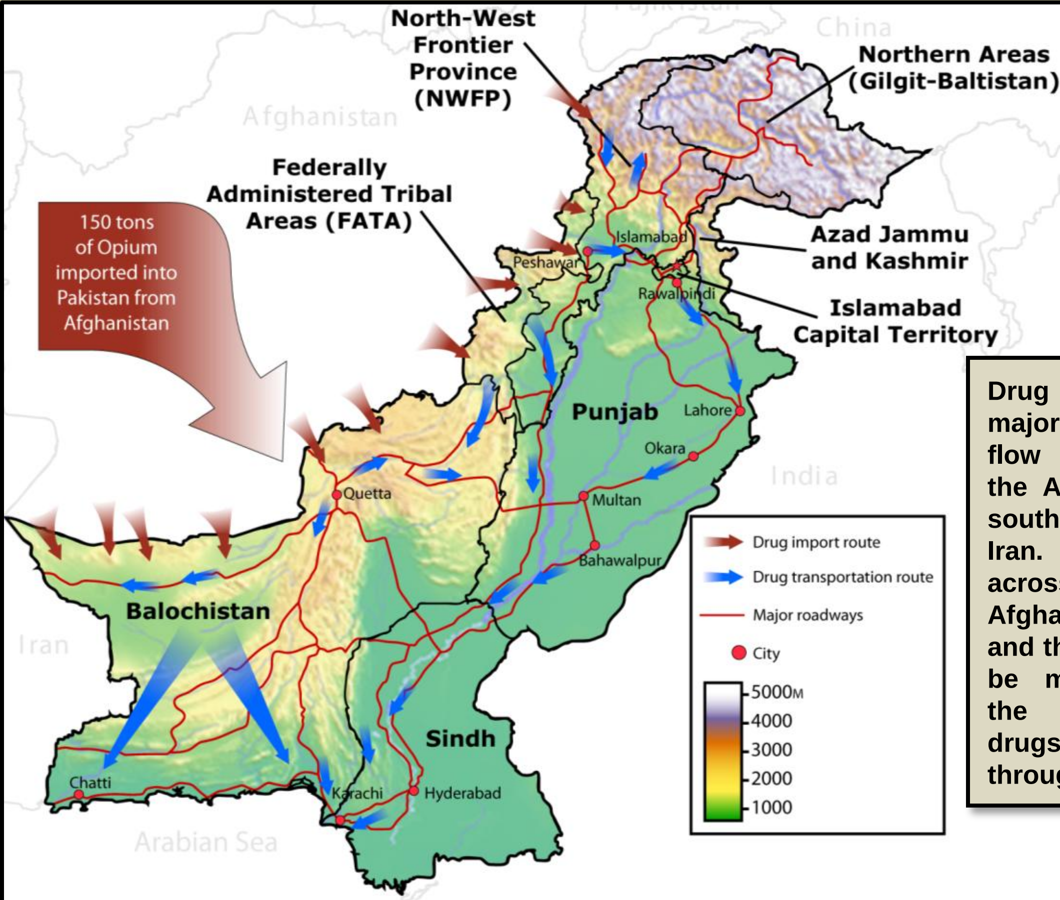
- **Baloch tribes number 5 million and occupy the largest land area in Pakistan**
- **Area occupied is primarily desert and arid mountains but rich in untapped mineral resources including oil, gas, and uranium**
- **Baloch are markedly secular and mullahs have no standing in Baloch society**
- **Baloch leaders have joined with secular Sindhi and Pashtun nationalists to oppose Punjabi hegemony**
- **Since 1948, Baloch have been demanding greater autonomy, morecontrol over revenues from gas fields, and greater funds for development**
- **Baloch have waged five insurgencies against the Pakistani state, all of which have been brutally suppressed by the Army**



PAKISTAN'S OPIUM TRADE

- Much of the Afghan border with Pakistan is wide open, enabling low-risk smuggling back and forth across the Durand Line
- 40% of Afghanistan's heroin is trafficked into Pakistan (150 tons)
- 80 tons of opium are consumed annually in Pakistan; 547,000 heroin users
- Taliban and other al-Qaeda linked groups have been taking a share of the $1 billion opiate market in Pakistan
- Heroin and opium enters Pakistan from Afghanistan's eastern and southern provinces into Balochistan and FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas)
- Almost no drugs are seized in FATA although tons transit the region
- Opiates are trafficked through FATA in three main directions:
  - Towards China via Gilgit (northern areas), by road
  - Towards India through the NWFP - Chakwai/Rawalpindi - Sailkot - Wagha route
  - Towards Karachi via NWFP - Rawalpindi - Chawai-Faisaba - Mutan-Sukkur route

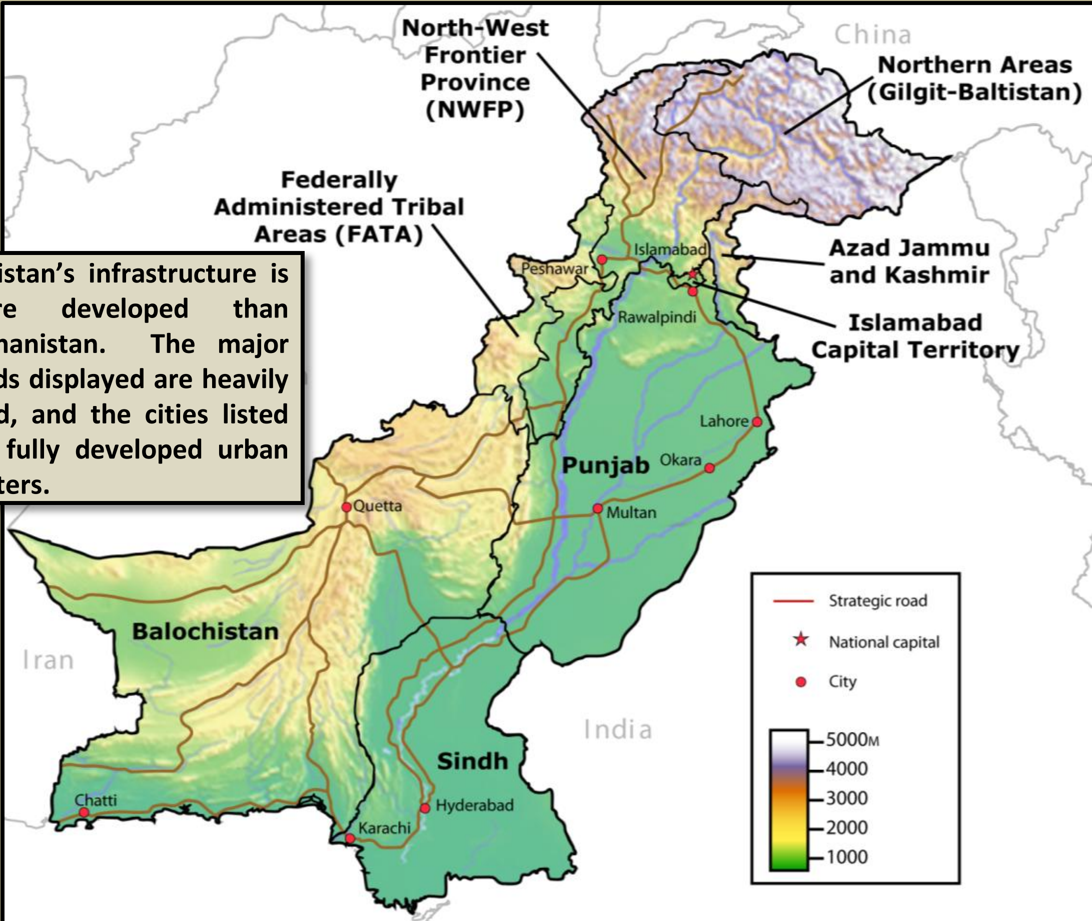
Drug Trafficking in Pakistan



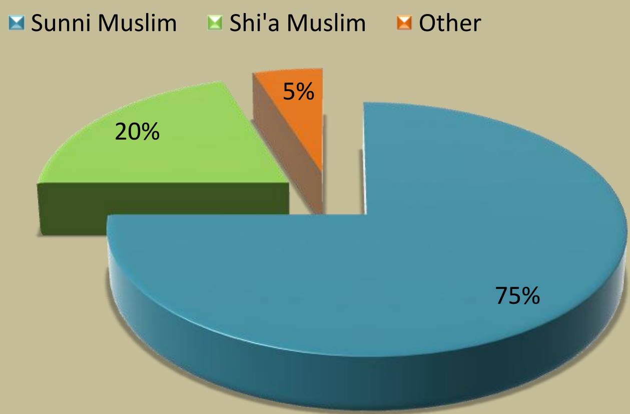
Drug routes follow major roads. Most flow south towards the Arabian Sea and south-west towards Iran. Ethnic ties exist across the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, and these ties tend to be maintained with the trafficking of drugs into and throughout Pakistan.

Terrain & Major Lines of Communications

Pakistan's infrastructure is more developed than Afghanistan. The major roads displayed are heavily used, and the cities listed are fully developed urban centers.



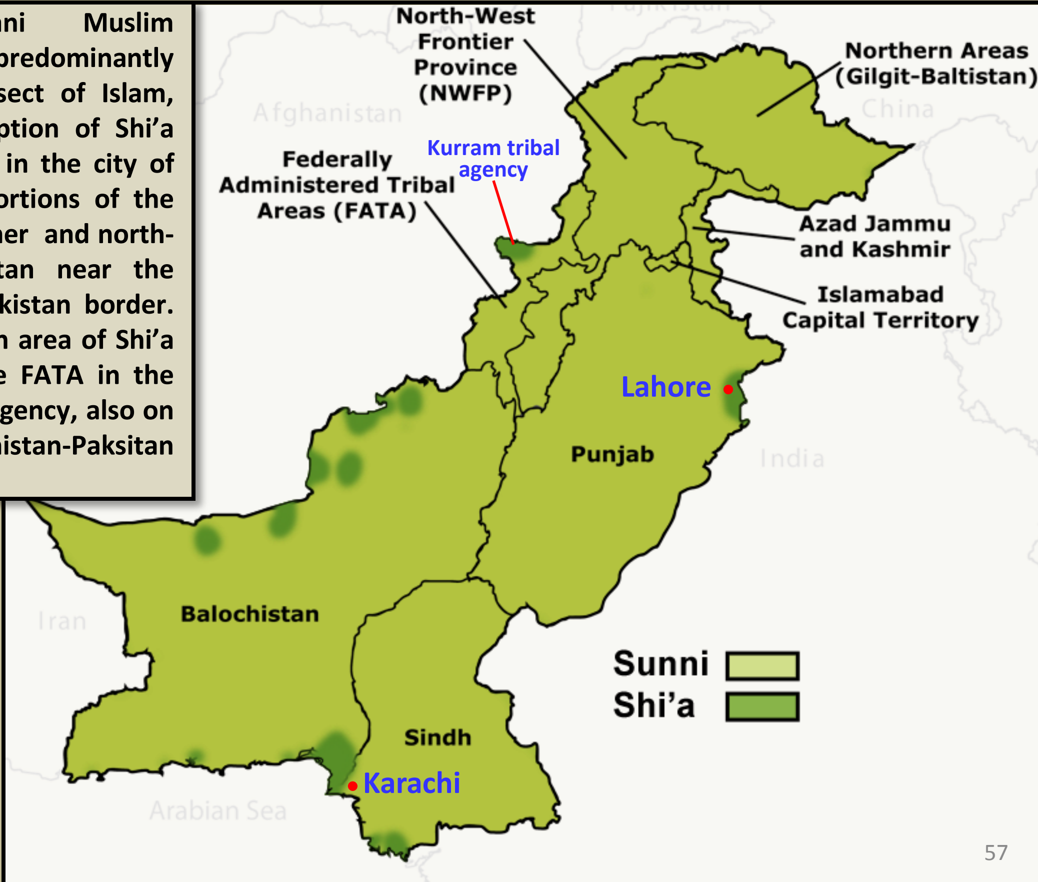
RELIGION IN PAKISTAN



- **Majority of Pakistani Muslims are Sunni of the Hanafi School of Law**
- **The two primary sects of the Hanafi School are the more prevalent Barelvi tradition, a more liberal reform movement, and the stricter and more orthodox Deobandi tradition**
- **Over 60% of the *madaris* (or religious schools) in Pakistan are run by Deobandis**
- **Shi'a in Pakistan are primarily "Twelvers" with smaller numbers of Ismaillis ("Seveners")**
  - **Twelvers make up the majority of Shi'a worldwide (90%), and are the majority of Shi'a in Pakistan**
  - **The names correspond to the number of Imams (religious leaders) they recognize after the Prophet Muhammad**
  - **These Imams were of the Prophet Muhammad's blood-line**
  - **Twelvers and Seveners agree on the first six Imams of Shi'a Islam, but diverge thereafter upon the seventh**
- **The other religions in Pakistan are small in number but influential. They include Hindus, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians/Parsis.**

DISTRIBUTION OF SHI'A AND SUNNI

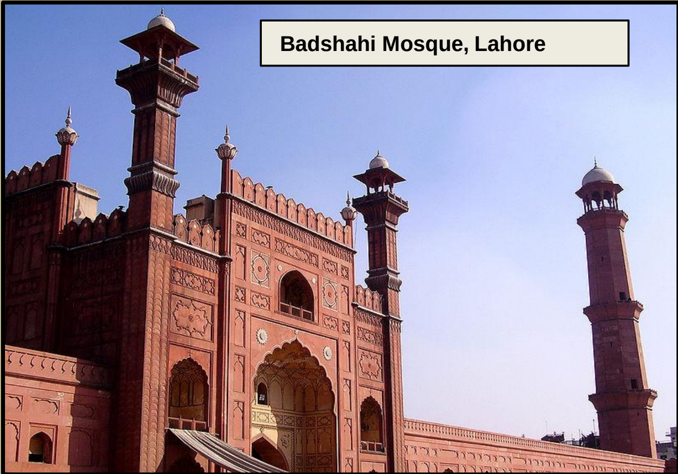
The Pakistani Muslim population is predominantly of the Sunni sect of Islam, with the exception of Shi'a majority areas in the city of Lahore, and portions of the south-east corner and north-west Balochistan near the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. There is also an area of Shi'a majority in the FATA in the Kurram tribal agency, also on the Afghanistan-Paksitan border.



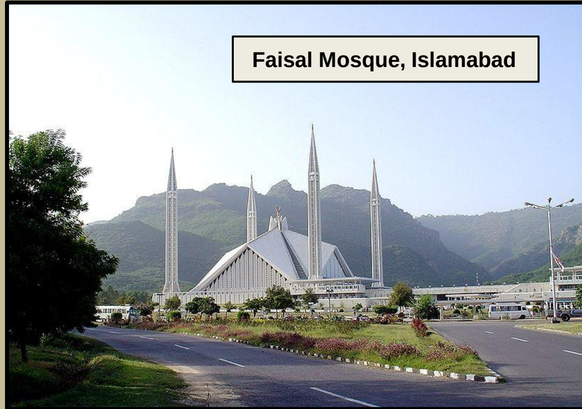
Islam in Pakistan

- Abrahamic religion-shares roots with Judaism and Christianity
- Qur'an holy book – infallible authority
- Five Pillars: Testimony of faith (*Shahada*), Prayer (*Salat*), Charity (*Zakat*), Pilgrimage to Mecca (*Hajj*), Fasting during month of Ramadan (*Sawm*)
- Other Beliefs: Faith (*Iman*), Oneness of God (*Tawhid*), Prophets and Messengers, Angels, Judgment Day, the Books (Qur'an, Bible, Torah), Fate and Predestination
- Pervasive part of daily life – Prayer 5x/day, education, Friday mosque gatherings
- Religious figures (*mullahs*) respected and influential
- Literacy issues: misinterpretation; opportunity for perceived religious authorities and religious schools (*madaris)* to mislead those who cannot read

Mosques in Pakistan



Badshahi Mosque, Lahore



Faisal Mosque, Islamabad



CMH Mosque, Jhelum Cantonment



Kuzkandi Jamiah Masjid, Baghdada

Culture and Communication

Yom-e-Istiqlal

Midnight Celebration of Pakistan Independence



HOLIDAYS (dates for 2010)

- 26 Feb: Eid Mawlid al-Nabi (Birth of the Prophet Muhammad)
- 23 Mar: Pakistan Day (commemorates Lahore Resolution – demand for a separate, Muslim nation from the British Indian Empire)
- 01 May: Labor Day
- 14 Aug: Yom-e-Istiqlal (Independence Day from United Kingdom)
- 06 Sep: Yom-e-Difa (Defence Day – official start of the Indo –Pakistani War of 1965)
- 10-11 Sep*: Eid al-Fitr (After a month of fasting, Afghans visit and/or entertain their friends and give gifts)
- 09 Nov: Yom-e-Iqbal (Birthday of national poet Muhammad Iqbal)
- 16-17 Nov*: Eid-ul-Azha (Feast of the Sacrifice — commemorates the Prophet Abraham's devotion to God)
- 17 Dec*: Ashura (Shi'a day of mourning commemorating the martyrdom of the Prophet Muhammad's grandson Husayn at the Battle of Karbala in 680 C.E.)
- 25 Dec: Yom-e-Viladat-eQuaid-e-Azam (Birthday of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah)

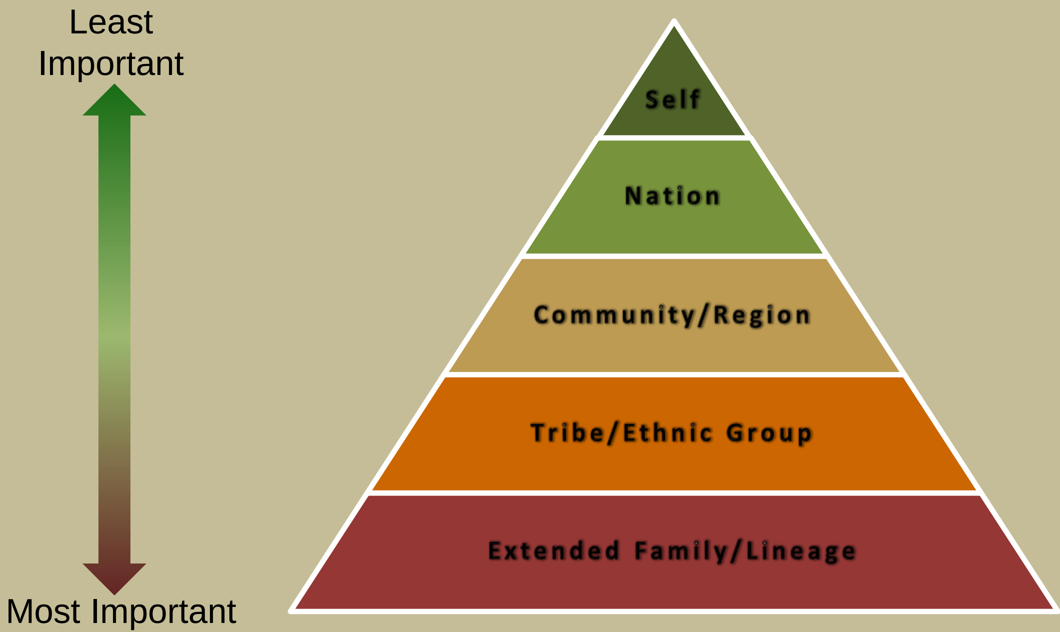
Note: The week prior to Eid al-Fitr is an appropriate time to provide performance or other types of bonuses to Afghan national employees such as interpreters/translators

* Dates for religious holidays are approximated; each year the holidays are adjusted to the lunar calendar

Pakistanis

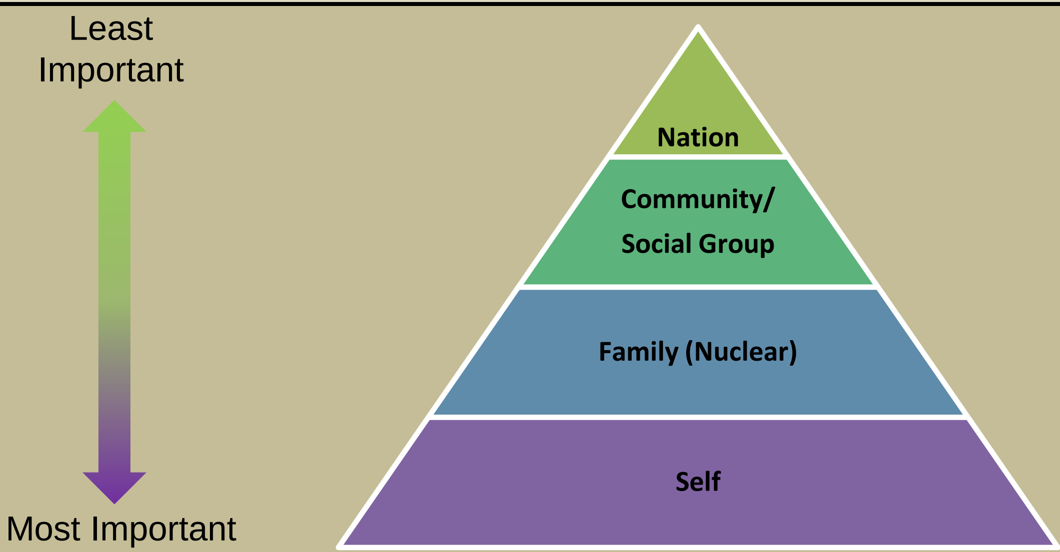


PAKISTANI IDENTITY
Loyalty and Decision-Making



Allegiance is given to family above all other social groupings; family is also the main source of a Pakistani's identity and is the primary factor in decision-making. Ethnic groups, tribes, and community define one's loyalty; however, nationalistic sentiment is easily found within the population of the relatively young state. Self is the least important consideration in such a collective society.

American Identity

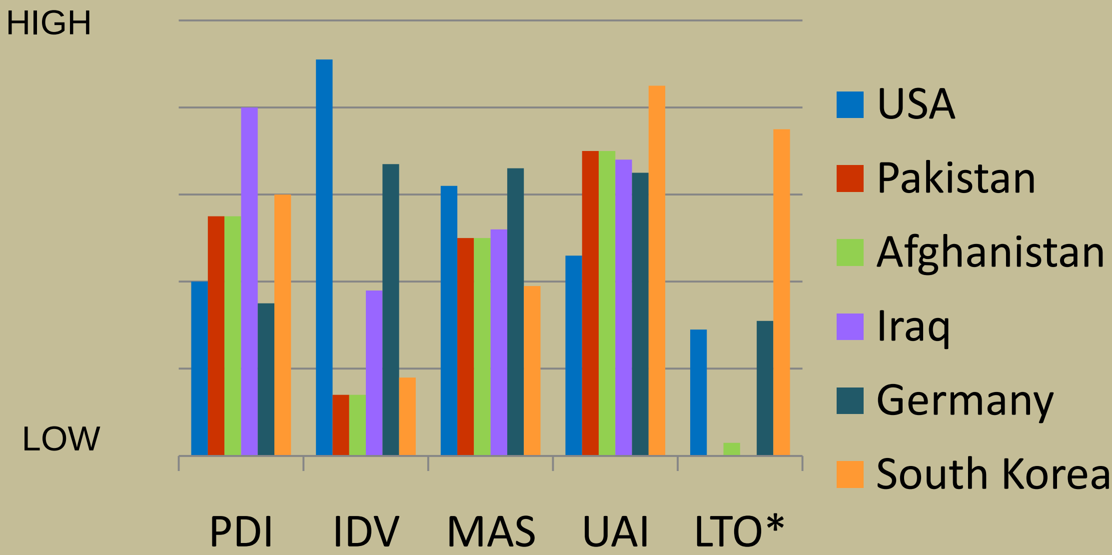


While Pakistani society is in general collective and group-oriented, individualism and independence are characteristic of American culture and permeate most aspects of American society. Independence is of great value in America, and Americans place emphasis on individual liberties and personal freedoms. In general, in America, the individual represents themselves, and family names usually carry less significance in America than they would in Pakistan. The nuclear family, more often than the extended family, serves as the primary support for most individuals in America, but individuals are expected at some point in their early adult life to support themselves. Additionally, in America an individual's social network is an important factor which creates their identity. Americans share a strong sense of national unity, and most Americans will possess strong nationalism.

Pakistani Culture

- Conservative compared to Western societies; great variance between extremely conservative rural areas and less conservative cities
- Lifestyle is a blend of Islamic and local traditions
- Patriarchal, patrilineal & patrilocal
- Hierarchal society with deference to elders
- Traditional family values extremely important and sacred
- Education is highly valued
- Process and relationship oriented: great amounts of time are spent on building personal relationships and trust before any business is done
- Time relatively unimportant
- Fatalistic: believe they are not in control of own destinies
- Differences exist in dress, food, music, and religious practices of the various ethnic groups

Hofstede's Cultural Value Country Comparison



PDI - Power Distance Index **IDV -** Individualism **MAS -** Masculinity
UAI - Uncertainty Avoidance Index **LTO -** Long-Term Orientation

** For Long Term Orientation (LTO), Pakistan has a rank of zero; LTO ranks for Iraq and Mexico are not available.*

Pakistan and Afghanistan have similar cultural values

Geert Hofstede's Five Dimensions of Culture

- **Low vs. High Power Distance (PDI)**
  - Pakistan is a comparatively high power society as hierarchies and positions are adhered to and are well established
- **Individualism vs. Collectivism (IDV)**
  - Pakistan is a collective society governed by loyalties and responsibilities to the family and ethnic group or tribe; individuals answer to the group as a whole
- **Masculine vs. Femininity (MAS)**
  - Pakistan is a masculine society with defined gender roles; however, women are progressively performing roles that are traditionally male (public leadership, government)
- **Low vs. High Uncertainty Avoidance (UAI)**
  - A high uncertainty avoidance society like Pakistan prefers rules and structured activities such as tribal laws and religious values to dictate daily life; uncommon opinions are not readily tolerated; superstitions can also play a role
- **Long vs. Short Term Orientation (LTO)**
  - Pakistan is a short term oriented society where saving face, respect for tradition, and immediate stability are important

Application of the Five Dimensions of Culture

- <u>High Power Distance</u>
  - It is critical to identify the power broker of a community, whether it be a military or government official, religious leader, businessman, or the eldest male; directly dealing in a positive manner with those with power will increase the effectiveness of meetings and negotiations
- <u>Collective Society</u>
  - For any decisions of significance, expect a consensus approach that may require patience on the part of Soldiers
- <u>Masculine Society</u>
  - In Pakistan, men and women have distinct gender roles and norms of interaction that may not conform to Western values; consult your Rules of Interaction should any situations of concern arise
- <u>High Uncertainty Avoidance</u>
  - Soldiers should attempt to provide full explanations, assurances, and demonstrate beneficial outcomes when introducing new concepts. Soldiers should not criticize, however constructively, religious and traditional beliefs and ways. It is also advisable to arrange meetings that do not disrupt daily religious and cultural rituals, such as prayer
- <u>Short Term Orientation</u>
  - At the end of a meeting, do not expect command decisions to be made in a timely manner; all processes must adhere to the rules of social hierarchy in Pakistan

Communicating with Pakistanis

Greeting:

- **Handshake; hugs between men may be acceptable in a developed relationship; women may hug and kiss**
- **Greeting in local language appreciated**
- **Men should not attempt to greet a woman unless the woman initiates**
- **It is preferable to greet the eldest or most senior first**



Photo by David Tannenbaum

Small Talk:

- **Casual conversation is a must at the beginning of every encounter**
- **Consists of repeated inquiries about health, family, business success**
- **Do not make specific inquires about female family members**
- **Names are important and have specific meanings in sequence; ask people how they wish to be addressed**
- **Build rapport by sharing personal information (within the limits of your comfort and security)**
- **Praise is a common part of conversations; prepare to receive and give compliments**
- **Accept offerings of food or tea (if you must decline, do so gracefully)**

Dining With Pakistanis

- To be invited is an honor, and attending a meal is a powerful way to build rapport
- Arriving late is common and expected
- Do not expect a quick dinner
- Dress conservatively
- May have to remove shoes (check to see if your host is wearing shoes)
- Try to take a small gift (no alcohol); men should avoid giving flowers to women and should express that the gift is from a female relative, not him directly
- Allow the host to seat you and do not begin eating until the eldest person begins
- Try using only the right hand to eat
- In rural areas, may be required to sit on the floor around a short table
- When in doubt, emulate the behavior of others at the gathering
- Second and third helpings are given even if you refuse



Photo by Jess Lander



Photo by Umair Mohsen



Photo by Umair Mohsen



PAKISTANI FAMILY LIFE

- Extended family is the basis of social structure and individual identity
- Individual honor and shame are based on the actions and reputations of ancestors and family members
- Extended family obligations often supersede other responsibilities, including allegiance to nation, job, and individual need
- Most marriages occur between people of the same ethnicity and subculture
- Couples are expected to have children, and families are usually large by Western standards
- Privacy and protection from strangers or non-family members is a paramount concern; however, privacy from family is nonexistent

Cross-Culture Communications

GEN George W. Casey Jr. meets with Pakistani officers



U.S. Army photo by D. Myles Cullen

Meetings and Negotiations

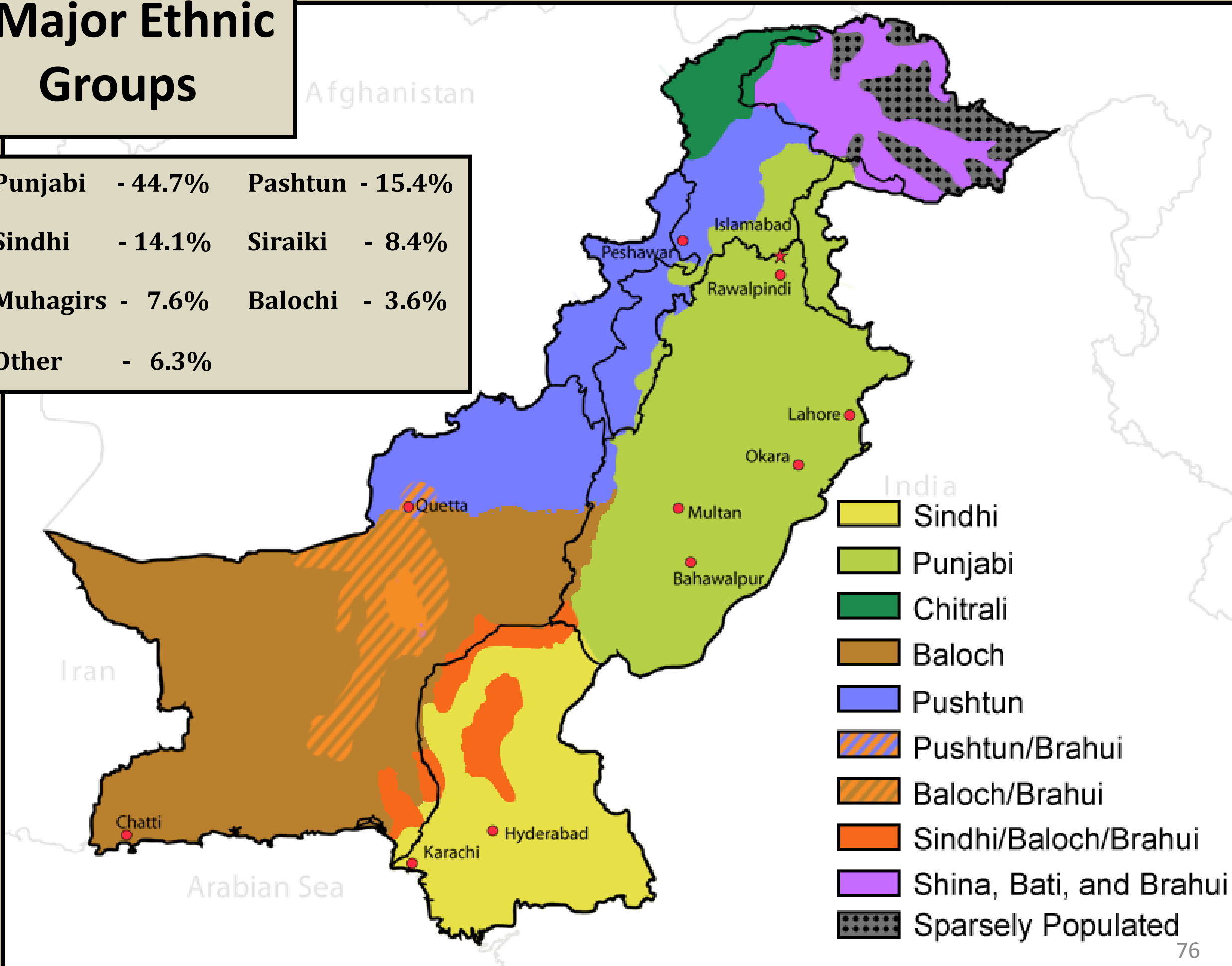
To foster rapport and willingness to cooperate:

- Arrive on time, but be prepared to wait
- Do not expect to address your goals during the initial meetings; focus on relationship building
- Interruptions are common; do not show frustration if people enter to discuss other issues with your counterpart
- Personal space is smaller than what is custom in Western culture; try not to back away
- Demonstrate deference to the most senior person; compliment the leader and avoid negatively affecting his honor
- Pakistanis are indirect communicators; try not to openly disagree with their goals in public and instead suggest further discussion may be needed
- Ask questions in different ways when given a vague, indirect response (without being challenging or expressing frustration)
- Try to remain calm even if your Pakistani counterpart becomes emotional (not uncommon)
- In negotiations, allow your counterpart to ask about your agenda; only allow for small pieces to be revealed (enough for your counterpart to feel comfortable and build his trust in you)
- Decisions are usually made slowly and by the highest ranking person; try not to rush or expect an immediate conclusion as there are several layers of approval in such processes
- Changing negotiators often requires that the negotiations start over, as the Pakistanis are relationship-oriented

Ethnic Groups

Major Ethnic Groups

Punjabi	- 44.7%	Pashtun	- 15.4%
Sindhi	- 14.1%	Siraiki	- 8.4%
Muhagirs	- 7.6%	Balochi	- 3.6%
Other	- 6.3%		

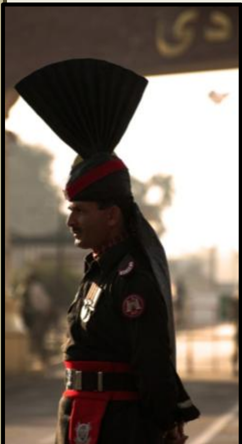


PUNJABI

- Largest and most dominant ethnic group with approx. 78 million or 45% of the pop.
- Follow several religions (in order of size): Islam, Sikhism, and Hinduism
- Ethnic identity is largely based upon the use of the Punjabi language, but most educated Punjabi speak, read and write Urdu
- Have a strong national identity; occupy most higher levels of the parliament and government







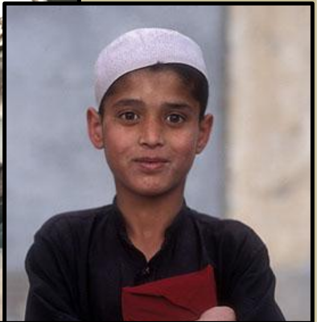




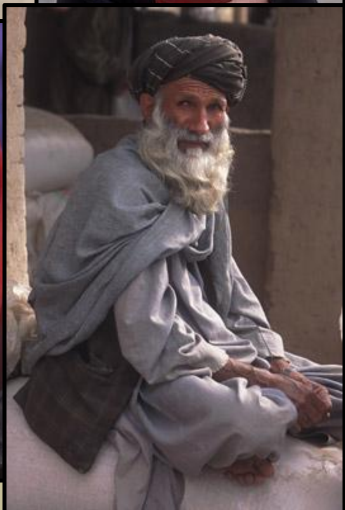
- The Punjabis found in Pakistan belong to groups known as *biradaris,* which descend from a common male ancestor
- Punjabis have historically been farmers and soldiers, which has transferred into modern times with their dominance of the agriculture and military fields in Pakistan
- Punjab region part of the Indus Valley Civilization (circa 4500 BCE)

PASHTUN

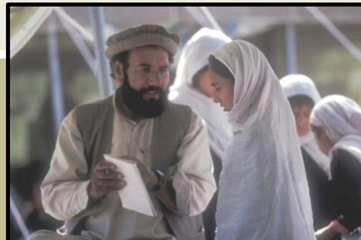








- 15% of population
- Pashtu primary language
- Adherence to “Pashtunwali” (Pashtun tribal code or law)
- Independent, fierce warrior tradition
- Do not commonly recognize the Afghan/Pakistani border as it dissects their traditional tribal lands
- Pashtun proverb: "I against my brother; my brother and I against my cousin; I, my brother, and my cousin against the stranger“
- The precise origins of the Pashtun are argued, and it is unknown of which cultural/ethnic group they have descended from.



PASHTUNWALI – The Way of the Pashtun

Pashtunwali is a term coined by anthropologists; while the term itself is unfamiliar to Pashtuns, it is an accurate description of an unwritten code or set of values important to their way of life

- ***Melmastia*** - Hospitality
- ***Badal*** - Justice/Revenge
- ***Nanawateh*** - Asylum
- ***Zemaka*** – Defense of land/earth
- ***Nang*** – Honor
- ***Namus*** - Honor of women
- ***Hewad*** – Nation - "Pashtunistan"
- ***Dod-pasbani*** - Protect Pashtun culture
- ***Tokhm-pasbani*** - Protect the Pashtun
- ***De Pashtunwali Perawano*** - Adhere to Pashtunwali



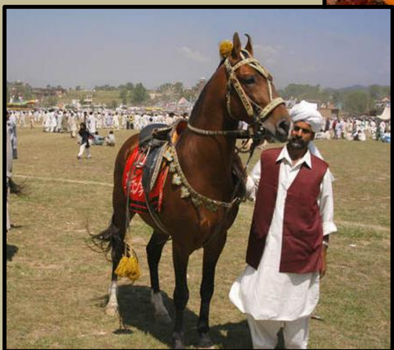
SINDHI

- Third largest group in Pakistan. Approx. 25 million people or 14% of the population.
- Sindhis are heavily influenced by the adjacent Balochi, but also have a rich ethnic identity which include the Sindhi language, literary works and folk traditions
- Belong to various religions, including: Islam, Hinduism, and Christianity
- Nearly 7 million immigrated to Pakistan following its creation









SIRAIKI

- Siraiki live primarily in Southeast Pakistan mainly in the southern portions of the Punjab and Sindh Provinces
- Siraiki are a linguistic group and not an ethnic group; also known as the Multani people
- Belong to two sub-groups: Jats and Rajputs
- Most are poor, migratory nomadic peoples
- Siraiki comprise approximately 8% of Pakistan’s population; mostly Muslim









MUHAGIRS

- Muhagir in Urdu and Arabic means “Immigrant”
- A self-identified group with an urban background that had been anglicized and were looking for a fresh start in the new Pakistan; many were well educated and living a western lifestyle
- No tribal identities, lack discrete cultural patterns
- Urdu is quickly becoming the language among the younger and more educated
- Mainly in urban centers in the Sindh province
- Positions of leadership in business, finance, and administration











BALOCH

Photo Source: Ahsan Ali

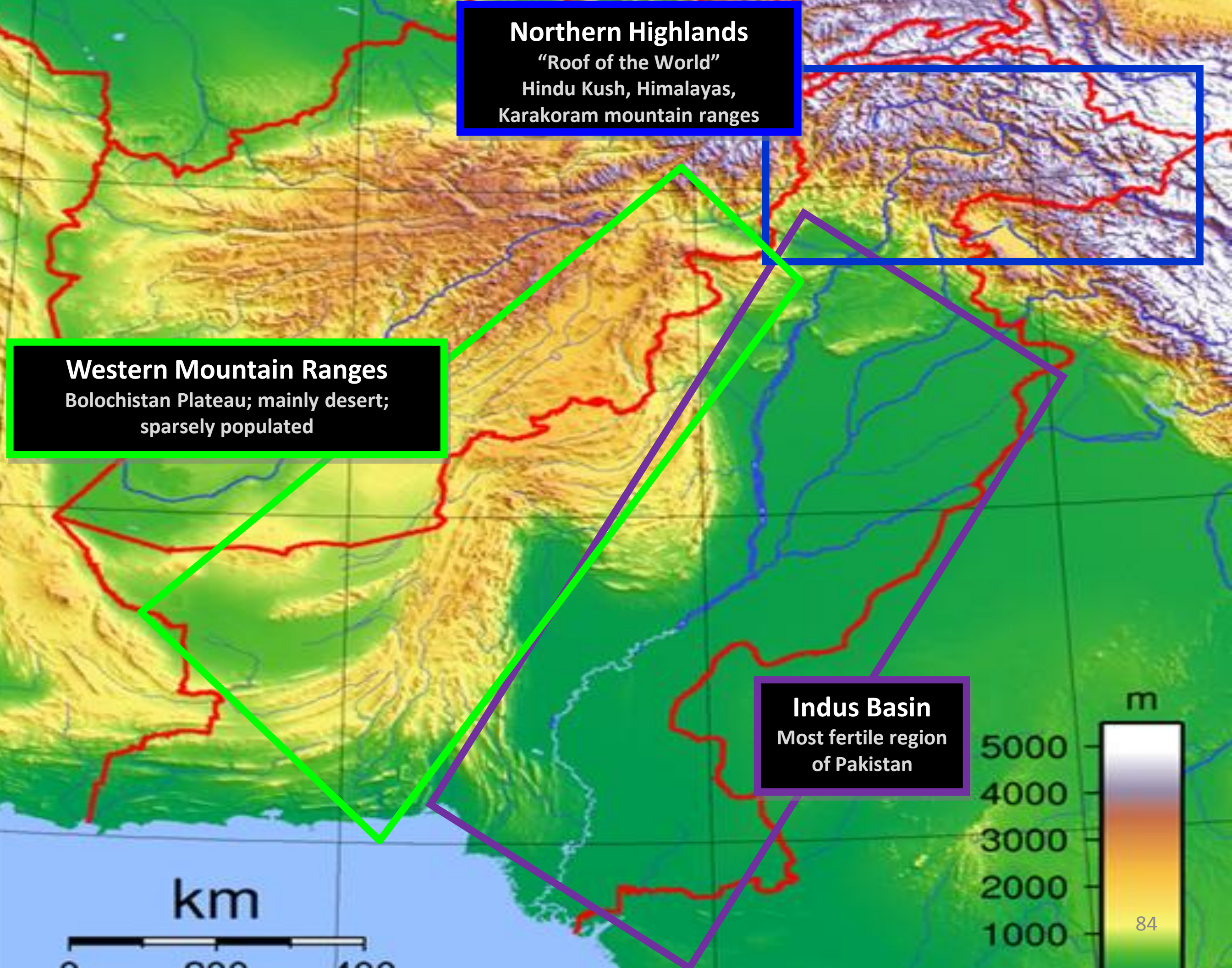


- Baloch: Iranian descent; speak Balochi (Iranian language)
- Traditional homeland is the Balochistan Plateau
- Largely pastoral and desert dwellers; Sunni Muslim
- Have a distinct cultural identity maintained by their isolated and nomadic life style
- Known for their beautiful natural colored camel hair rugs








Northern Highlands
“Roof of the World”
Hindu Kush, Himalayas,
Karakoram mountain ranges
Western Mountain Ranges
Bolochistan Plateau; mainly desert;
sparsely populated
Indus Basin
Most fertile region
of Pakistan
m
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
km

Divisions by Region

<u>Northern Highlands:</u> **Azad Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan**

<u>Indus Basin:</u> **Punjab, Sindh**

<u>Western Mountains:</u> **Islamabad Capital Territory, Balochistan, FATA, NWFP**



Date Trees in Sindh

NORTHERN HIGHLANDS REGION
Azad Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan



Photo by David Tannenbaum

Northern Highlands Region

The northern highlands include parts of the Hindu Kush, the Karakoram Range, and the Himalayas. This area includes such famous peaks as K2 (Mount Godwin Austen, at 8,611 meters the second highest peak in the world) and Nanga Parbat (8,126 meters, the twelfth highest). More than one-half of the summits are over 4,500 meters, and more than fifty peaks reach above 6,500 meters. Travel through the area is difficult and dangerous. Because of their rugged topography and the rigors of the climate, the northern highlands and the Himalayas to the east have historically been formidable barriers to movement into Pakistan.

Northern Highlands Region
Azad Kashmir



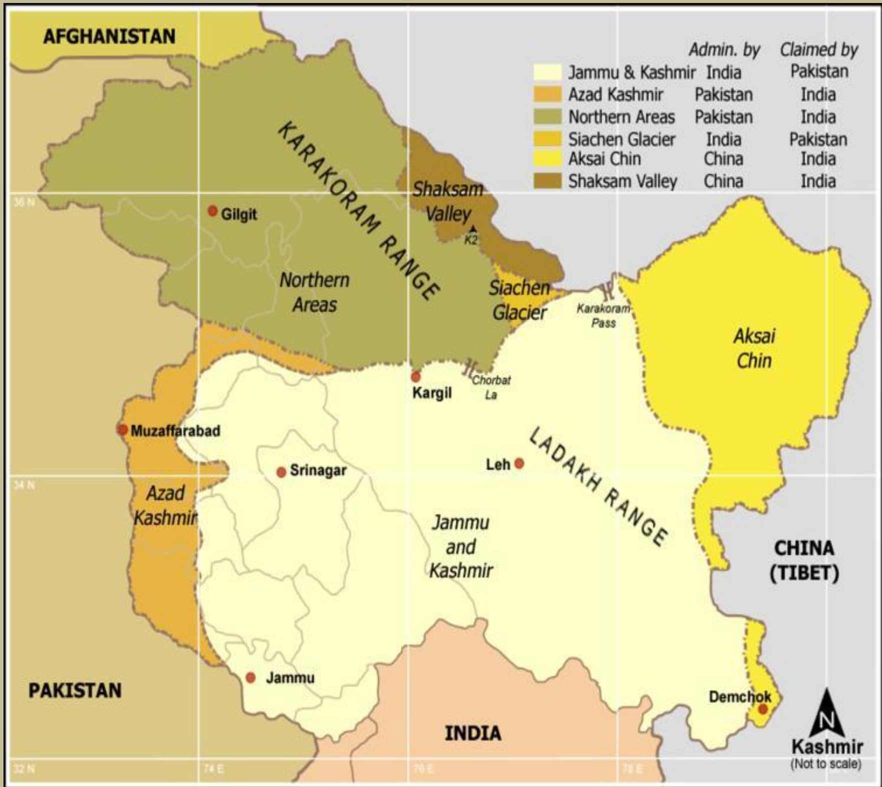
Ethnic Groups:
Tajik - 62%
Pashtun - 28%
Uzbek - 5%
Turkmen - 3%

Languages:
Urdu
Pahari
Mirpuri
Gojri
Hindko
Punjabi
Pashtu

Azad Kashmir - Capital: Muzaffarabad

Geography and Climate:	**Mountainous and sparsely populated. The climate is varied due to changes in elevation.**
Economy:	**Sells electricity to the Pakistan government. Economy is driven by agriculture, which includes barley, millet, corn, and wheat. Region is still rebuilding from an earthquake in 2005.**
Health:	**Malnutrition is prevalent in children 5 years old and younger. High malaria and tuberculosis infection rates.**
Dangers/Concerns:	**Volatile land dispute between Pakistan, India, and China.**
Significance:	**Autonomous region whose defense, foreign policy, and currency are under the direct control of Pakistan.**

Northern Highlands Region
Gilgit-Baltistan



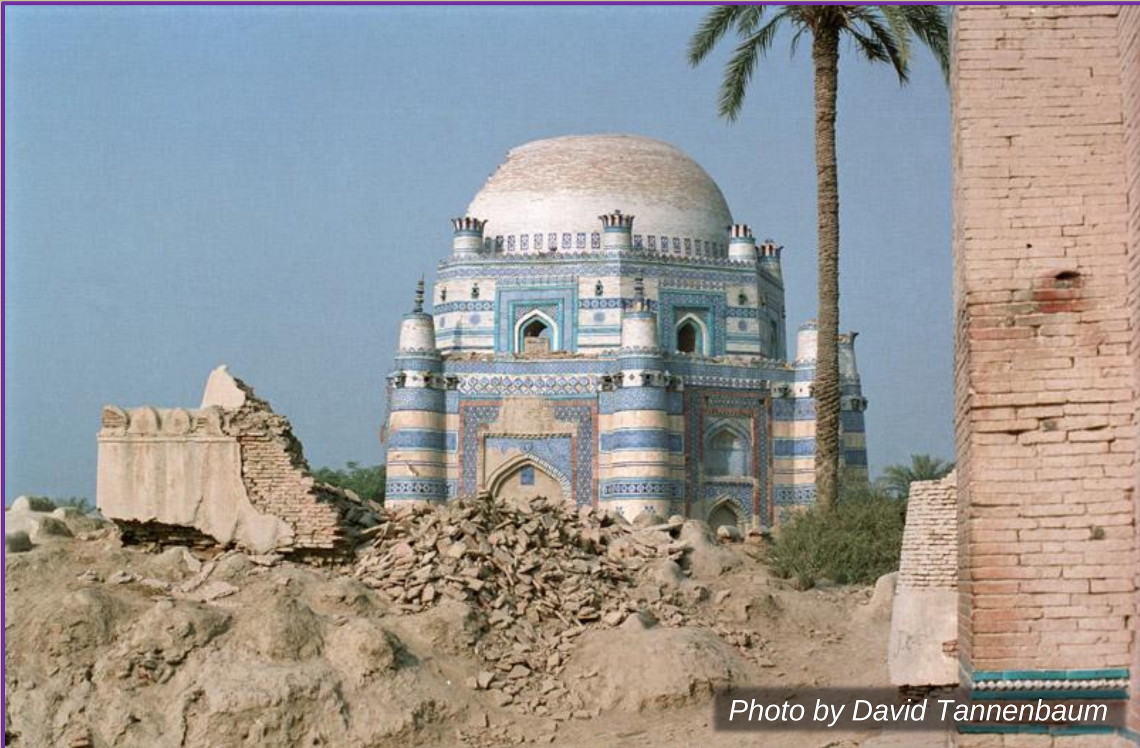
Ethnic Groups:
Shina
Balti
Brahui

Language:
Urdu
Shina
Burushaski
Balti Tibetan
Wakhi
Khowar

Gilgit-Baltistan - Capital: Gilgit

Geography and Climate:	**The territory possesses some of the world's highest mountain ranges to include K2 and Nanga Parbat. Diverse climate due to elevation differences.**
Economy:	**In September 2009, a multi-billion rupee development project initiative was announced focusing on the areas of education, health, agriculture, tourism, and quality of life.**
Health:	**Only 25 hospitals and 140 doctors located within the territory.**
Dangers/Concerns:	**Involved in the Kashmir conflict, Pakistan does not consider the territory to be part of the Kashmir region but India does.**
Significance:	**Strategically significant location, borders Afghanistan, China, and Kashmir.**

INDUS BASIN REGION
Punjab, Sindh

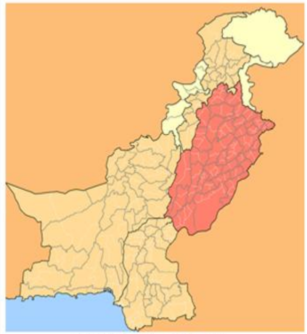


Indus Basin Region

The Indus, one of the great rivers of the world, rises in southwestern Tibet. The basin area of the Indus is estimated at almost 1 million square kilometers, and all of Pakistan's major rivers—the Kabul, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej—flow into it. The Indus River basin is a large, fertile alluvial plain formed by silt from the Indus. This area has been inhabited by agricultural civilizations for at least 5,000 years. The upper Indus Basin includes Punjab; the lower Indus Basin begins at the Panjnad River (the confluence of the eastern tributaries of the Indus) and extends south to the coast. In Punjab (meaning the "land of five waters") are the Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej rivers.

Indus Basin Region – Punjab




PUNJAB IN PAKISTAN

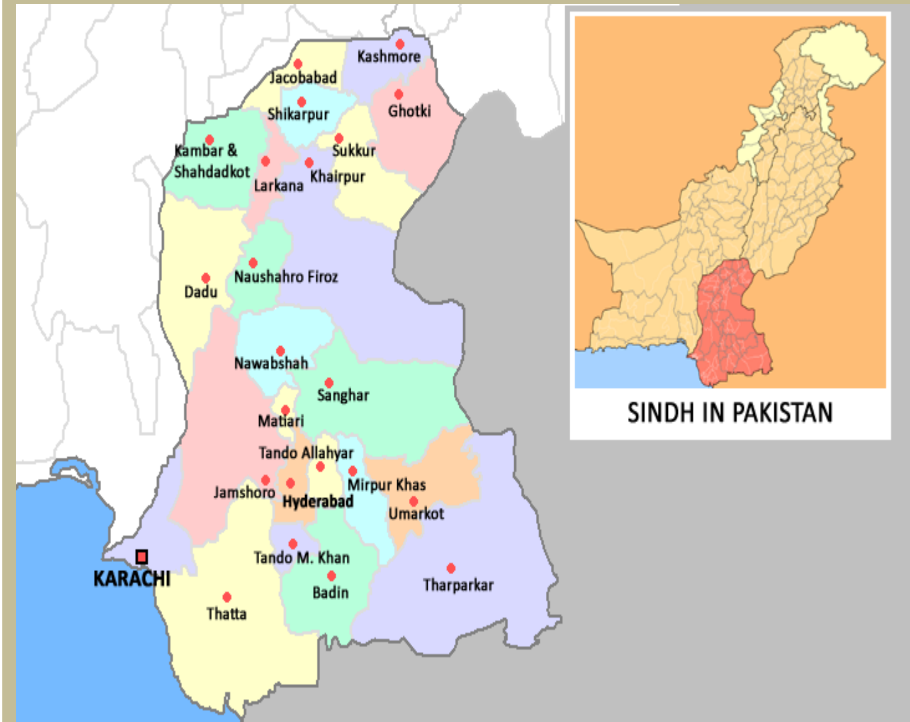
Ethnic Groups:
Punjabi

Languages:
Urdu
English
Punjabi
Saraiki
Mewati
Pothowari
Hindko
Sindhi
Pashtu
Balochi

Punjab Province - Capital: Lahore

Geography and Climate:	The region possesses mainly fertile land along the river valleys and scattered desert areas in some of the border regions.
Economy:	Leading contributor to Pakistan's economy, which has quadrupled since 1972. It is also the most industrialized province.
Health:	Possesses one of the highest malaria infection rates in South Asia.
Dangers/Concerns:	High number of Taliban and militant attacks in the region. The majority of these attacks have taken place in the southern area of the province.
Significance:	Contains many key nuclear weapons sites.

Indus Basin Region – Sindh



Ethnic Groups:
Sindhi
Baluch
Brahui
Mojahir
Pashtun

Languages:
Sindhi
Urdu
Punjabi
Pashtu
Balochi
Saraiki

Sindh Province - Capital: Karachi

Geography and Climate:	**The province contains desert area to the east, mountains in the west, and fertile plains centrally located. Temperatures can raise to above 110 degrees in the summer.**
Economy:	**Possesses a diversified economy that ranges from heavy industry, a significant financial sector in Karachi to a agricultural base along the Indus.**
Health:	**93 hospitals and 1 to 5,457 doctor to patient ratio.**
Dangers/Concerns:	**Karachi is very unstable due to a significant number of criminal elements throughout the city.**
Significance:	**Karachi is Pakistan’s largest city and main commercial hub. Karachi is a major transit point for military and other supplies to Afghanistan for the U.S.**

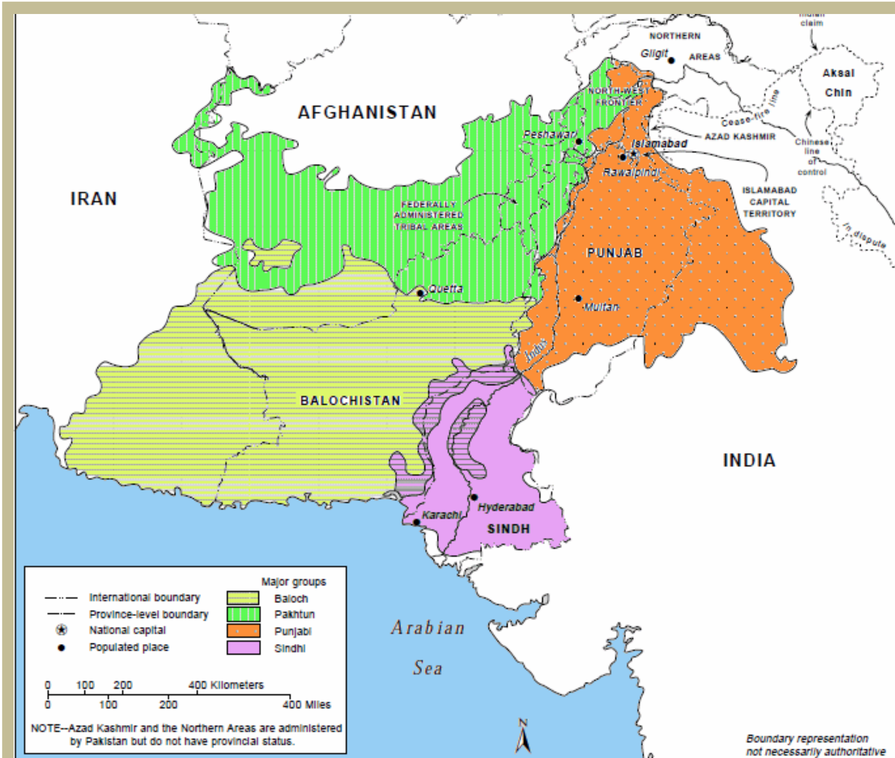
Western Mountain Region
Islamabad Capital Territory, Balochistan, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), North West Frontier Province (NWFP)



Western Mountain Region

The Safed Koh Mountain Range is located south of the northern highlands along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border area and the Sulaiman and Kirthar Mountain Ranges runs parallel to the Indus River, which forms the western border of Sindh province. The lower reaches are far more arid than those in the north, and they branch into ranges that run generally to the southwest across the province Balochistan. Several large passes cut the ranges along the border with Afghanistan. Among them are the Khojak Pass, about eighty kilometers northwest of Quetta in Balochistan; the Khyber Pass, forty kilometers west of Peshawar and leading to Kabul; and the Baroghil Pass in the far north, providing access to the Wakhan Corridor.

Western Mountain Region
Balochistan



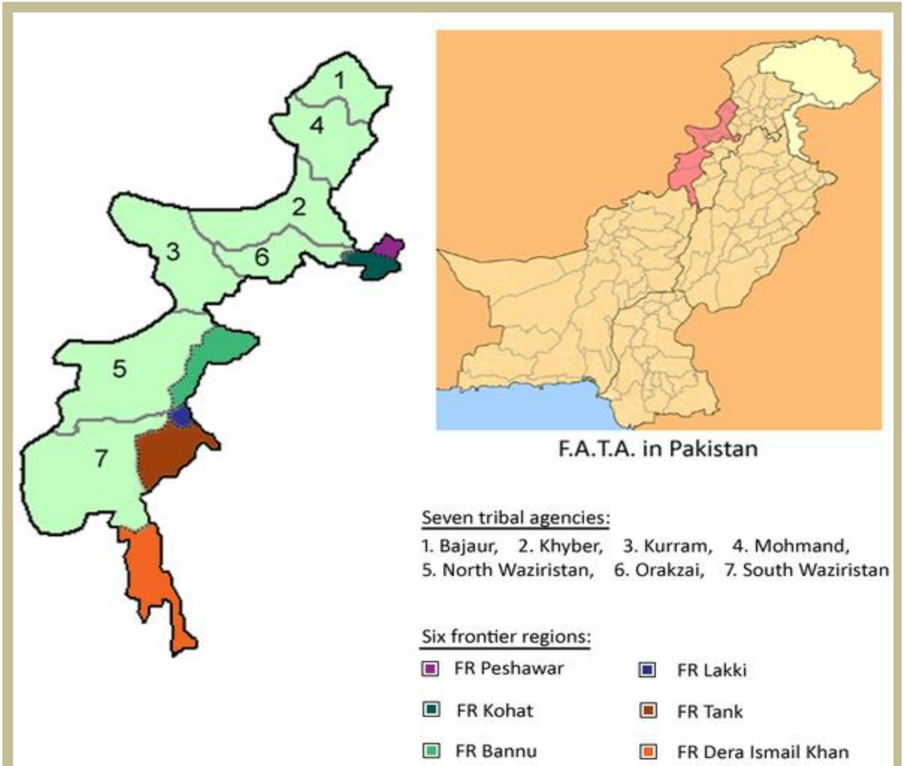
Ethnic Groups:
Baloch
Pashtun
Sindhi

Languages:
Balochi
Pashtu
Sindhi
Punjabi
Sariaki
Urdu

Balochistan Province - Capital: Quetta

Geography and Climate:	It is the largest of the four provinces in land mass (44% of the country). The terrain tends to be very mountainous and water is scarce.
Economy:	The economy is driven by the production of natural gas, coal, and minerals. Poorest and least inhabited province.
Health:	Access to health care limited, little support from the national government.
Dangers/Concerns:	A new sea port is being developed at Gwadar, a strategically important location along trade corridor to Asia. China is funding the project and what is believed to be a Chinese naval base.
Significance:	Numerous transportation corridors to Iran and Afghanistan.

Western Mountains Region – Federally Administered Tribal Areas



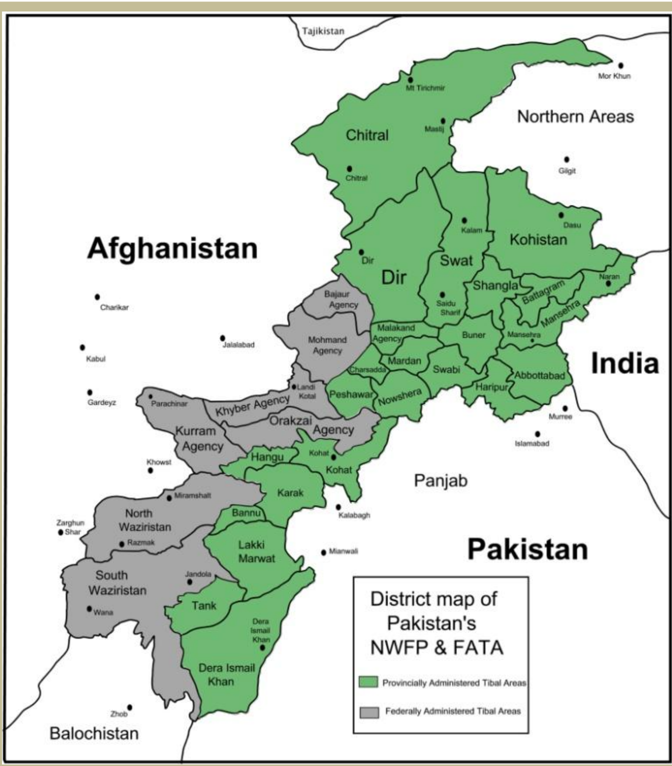
Ethnic Groups:
Pashtun

Languages:
Urdu (National)
Pashtu (Official)

FATA - Capital: Miranshah

Geography and Climate:	Primarily mountainous terrain scattered with small basins and valleys. A majority of the FATA is arid and semi-arid.
Economy:	Highest population density (66%) living below the poverty line ($663 per capita income). Economy is primarily pastoral.
Health:	43% of population have access to clean drinking water. 1 to 7,670 patient to doctor ratio.
Dangers/Concerns:	The Pakistan government has limited control of the region, mainly controlled by local tribal leaders.
Significance:	Region is a safe haven for the Taliban who move freely through the Afghanistan-Pakistan Border.

Western Mountain Region
North-West Frontier Province



Ethnic Groups:
Pashtun
Chitrali

Languages:
Pashtu
Hindko Khowar
Urdu
English

North-West Frontier Province
Capital: Peshawar

Geography and Climate:	There are dry rocky areas in the south, forests and green plains in the north. The air is dry, which leads to a significant range in the daily and annual temperatures.
Economy:	Accounts for 10% of Pakistan's GDP and 20% of Pakistan's mining output.
Health:	Internal healthcare facilities are currently overwhelmed by conflict casualties.
Dangers/Concerns:	Heavy Taliban presence has made region very unstable. Over 2 million displaced persons currently reside in the province.
Significance:	Served as a major supply base for the Mujahideen during the Soviet Union-Afghanistan conflict.

Western Mountain Region
Islamabad Capital Territory



Ethnic Groups:
Punjabi
Urdu
Pashtun

Languages:
Urdu (Official)
English (Official)
Punjabi
Sindhi
Pashtu
Balochi
Potwari

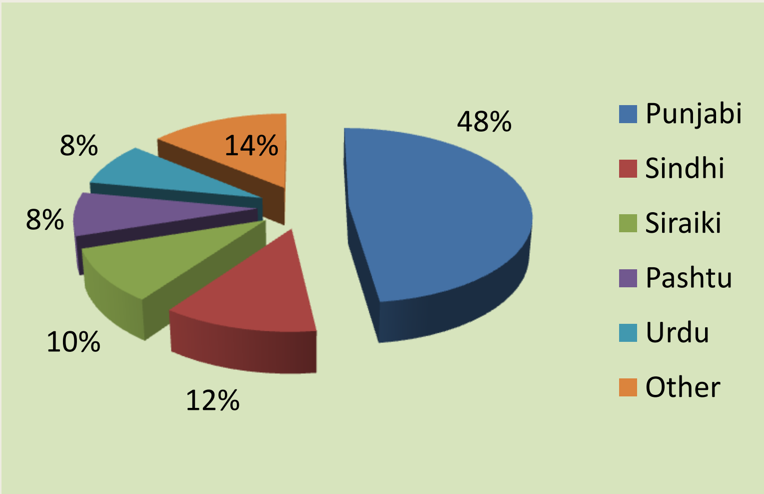
Islamabad Capital Territory
Capital: Islamabad

Geography and Climate:	Area has historically been a part of the crossroads of the Punjab region and the North-West Frontier Province; continental climate with summer monsoon rains occurring during July and August
Economy:	Accounts for 1% of GDP. Significant expansion in information and communications sector.
Health:	Although water in Islamabad is generally clean, tap water should be boiled.
Dangers/Concerns:	Terrorist threat to Western hotels; on September 2008 the Islamabad Marriott Hotel was attacked by a truck bomb, killing 53 people.
Significance:	In 1967, the capital was officially moved to Islamabad, meaning “the abode of Islam.”

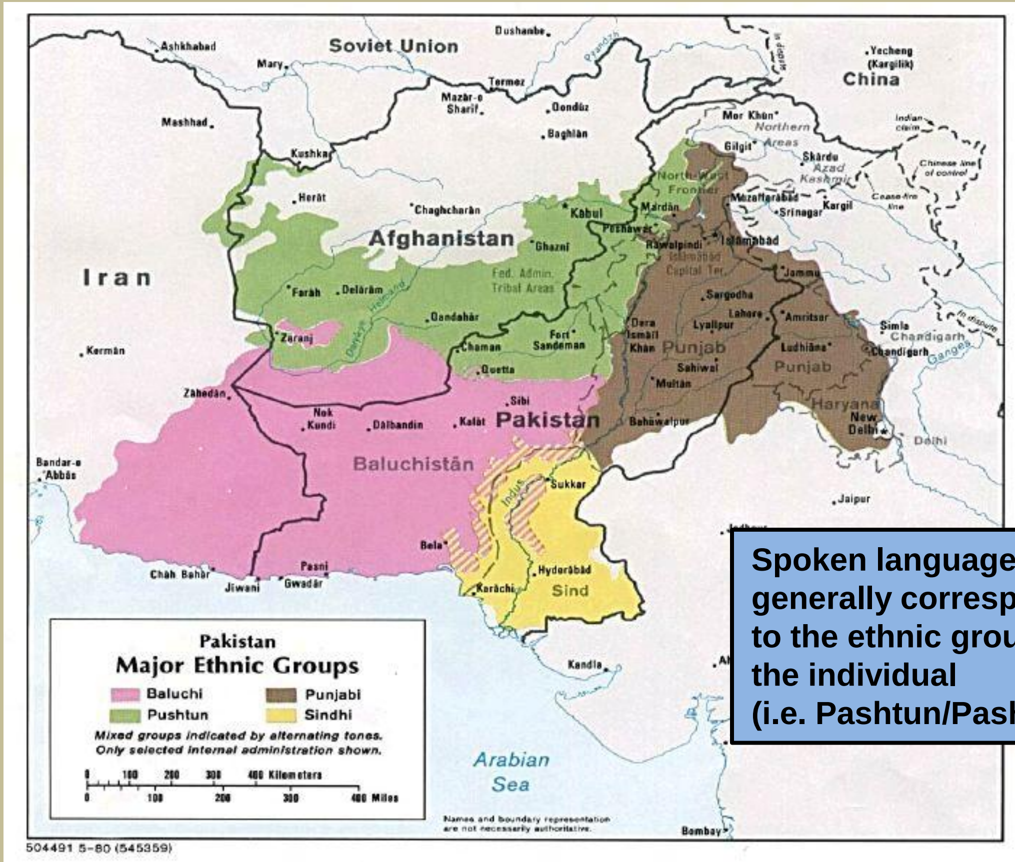
Language Guide

Language Guide

- **National language – Urdu**
- **Official language – English**
- **Only 8% of the population speaks Urdu as a *first language*, but the majority of Pakistanis understand and speak Urdu.**
- **Urdu is considered the language of the educated.**



MAJOR LANGUAGES



Spoken languages generally correspond to the ethnic group of the individual (i.e. Pashtun/Pashtu)

Helpful Words and Phrases

English	Punjabi	Pashtu	Urdu
Excuse me/I'm sorry	sunyo / maaf kaRyo	deR mwaafee ghawaaRam	mu'aaf keejeeyey
My name is ________.	meyRa naa __ he	zamaa noom __ dey	meyraa naam __ he
What is your name?	tuwaadaa kee naa he?	taaso noom sa dey?	aapkaa naam kyaa he?
How are you?	tusee kevey ho?	taaso sanga yee?	kyaa haal he?
Good morning	sat sRee akaal	aslaamo aleykam	salaamu 'alaykum
Good night	shub RatRee	shpaa mo pu KheyR	shab baKheyr
Yesterday	kal	paRoon	kal
Today	aj	nan	aaj
Tomorrow	kal	sabaa	kal
Yes	haa	aw	jee haa
No	naa	na	nahee
Please	kiRpaa	meheRabaanee okRee	meharbaanee sey
Thank you	danavaad	manana	shookreeya
Welcome	jee aayaa noo	pu KheyR Raaghley	Khush-aamded

Helpful Words and Phrases

English	Punjabi	Pashtu	Urdu
What?	kee?	su?	kyaa?
Why?	kyoo?	waley?	kyoo?
Where?	kitey?	cheRta?	kahaa?
When?	kado?	kala?	kab?
Who?	kon?	sok?	kawn?
How many?	keney?	sumRa?	kitney?
How much?	kenaa?	so?	kitnaa?
Right / Correct	sahee / teek	teek	drust
Wrong / Incorrect	galat / teek neyee	ghalat	ghalat

Numbers

English	Punjabi	Pashtu	Urdu
0	seefaR	sifaR	sifar
1	eyk	yo	eyk
2	do	dwa	do
3	tin	dRey	teen
4	chaar	saloR	caar
5	panj	pinza	paanch
6	chey	shpag	che
7	sat	oowa	saat
8	at	ata	aat
9	naao	naha	naw
10	das	las	das
11	gyaaRaa	yolas	gyaara
12	baaRaa	dwolas	baara
13	teyRaa	diyaaRlas	teyra
14	chodaa	swaaRlas	chawda

Numbers

English	Punjabi	Pashtu	Urdu
15	pandRaa	peenzalas	pandra
16	solaa	shpaaRlas	sola
17	staaRaa	oowalas	satra
18	ataaRaa	atalas	at-haara
19	unee	noolas	unees
20	vee	shal	bees
30	tee	diRsh	tees
40	chaalee	salweKht	chaalees
50	panjaa	panzos	pachaas
60	sat	shpeeta	saat
70	sataR	awyaa	satar
80	asee	atyaa	aasee
90	navey	nawee	navey
100	saw	sal	saw

Survival Language

English	Punjabi	Pashtu	Urdu
Do you speak English?	kee tusee angeReyzee boldey ho?	taaso engReyzee weyley shee?	kyaa aap angreyzee boltey he?
Slow down	haaley	wRo shee	ahista ho jawo
Calm down	shaant ho	aaRaam shee	aaraam sey
You are safe	toosee suRaakshit ho	taaso meh-fooz yee	aap meh-fooz he
Do you understand?	samaj aaee?	taaso pohigee?	aapko samaj ayee?
Where is ______?	___ ketey he?	___ cheRta dee?	___ kahaa he?
Help me	madad kaRo	maa madad ogRa	bachaw
Do you need help?	madad chaahidee he?	taaso madad ghwaaRee?	aapko madad kee zaroorat he?
Water	paanee	ooba	paanee
Food	kaanaa	KhoRaak	kaanaa
Shelter	shaRen dee taa	panaah	panaah gaah
Medicine	davaaee	dawaayee	davaa
Weapons	hatyaaR	waslaa	hatyaar
Minefield	baaRood taa	meyn waalaa ilaaqa	baaroodee srungo waalaa maydaan
Danger area	katRey dee taa	da KhataR ilaaqa	Khatarnaak 'alaqah
What direction?	kis paasey?	koom taRaf?	kis taraf?

Command and Control

English	Punjabi	Pashtu	Urdu
Stop!	Ruk!	udRegee!	ruk jaawo!
Move	haato	oKhozigee	chalo
No talking	choop Rho	KhabaRey ma kawee	Khaamosh
Hands up	haat utey	laasoona oochat kRee	haat oopar karo
Lower your hands	haat neechey kaRo	laasoona Khkata kRee	haat neechey karo
Lie on your stomach	peyt bal leyto	pu Khpal geyda baandey samlee	pet key bal let jaawo
Get up	ooto	paasigee	ooto
Come here	etey aao	delta Raashee	id-har awo
Turn around	mooRo	sat pu maKh taao shee	mur jaawo
Do not move	helo naa	ono Khozigee	hilnaa mat
Stay where you are	otey hee Ro	koom zaay key chee yee ham halta paatey shee	jahaa ho vaheen raho
Walk forward	agey chalo	maKhkey laaR shee	aagey chalo
One at a time	ik ik kaR key	pu yo waKht bandey yo kas	ek ek kar key
Form a line	laayn banaawo	kataaR joR kRee	qataar banaawu
Surrender	haaR mano	zaan hawaley kRee	hatyaar daal do
Who is in charge?	inchaRj kon he?	sok mashaR dey?	inchaarj kon he?

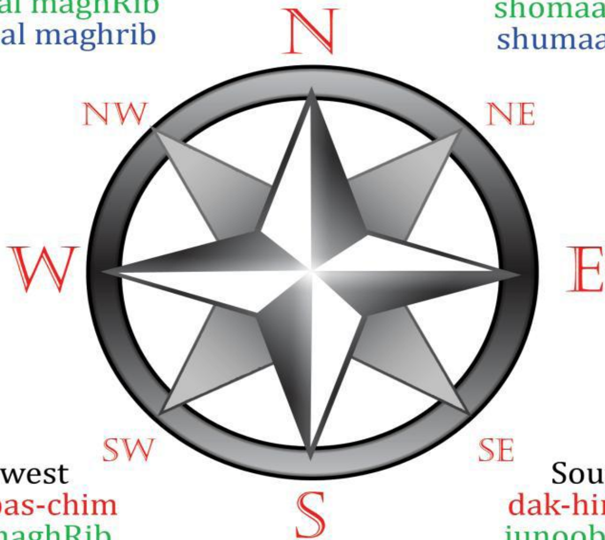
Directions

English
Punjabi
Pashtu
Urdu

Northwest
utaR pas-chim
shomaal maghRib
shumaal maghrib

North
utaR
shomaal
shumaal

Northeast
utaR pooRab
shomaal mashRik
shumaal mashriq



West
pas-chim
maghRib
maghrib

East
pooRab
mashRik
mashriq

Southwest
dak-hin pas-chim
junoob maghRib
janoob maghrib

Southeast
dak-hin pooRab
junoob mashRik
janoob mashriq

South
dak-hin
junoob
janoob

Cultural Proverbs, Expressions, and Idioms

- "A rich house makes its foolish inhabitants wise."
- "When mouth eats, eyes shy."
- "Every man dies, but not every man truly lives."
- "Expecting the world to treat you fairly because you are a good person is a little like expecting the bull not to attack you because you're a vegetarian."
- "People who fight fire with fire usually end up with ashes."
- "Money doesn't change people, it only exposes them."
- "Tell your daughter and teach your daughter-in-law."
- "People are like stained glass windows. They sparkle and shine when the sun is out, but when the darkness sets in, their true beauty is revealed only if there is light from within."
- "An unwilling runner blames his knees."
- "Scythe has one side to cut and the world has two."
- "Knowledge is understanding that a tomato is a fruit. Wisdom is not putting it in a fruit salad."
- "Children are never free yet have no particular work to do."
- "The chains of habit are too weak to be felt until they are too strong to be broken."
- "A wise llama never counts his teeth."
- "You can dress a monkey in a suit, but it is still a monkey."
- "Be yourself beautiful, and you will find the world full of beauty."

Pakistani Superstitions

- It's not good to let someone compliment your child too much, because they may become jinxed and bad luck may fall on them.
- Pakistanis believe in the "evil eye," an intent gaze or stare from a person who intentionally or unintentionally causes ill for the person whom he or she beholds.   Children are especially vulnerable to the evil eye.
- As protection from the evil eye, parents place a string of blue beads on their baby's crib.
- Parents tie a black string around a newborn baby's wrist and place a black dot on the child's forehead to ward off the dangers of the evil eye.
- Children should not let anyone walk over him/her or he/she will stop growing.
- Unexplained illness or situation is generally attributed to the evil eye or black magic.
- Marriage between the two holidays Eid ul Fitr and Eid ul Adha is prohibited.
- A woman without toes is considered a creature of darkness (and therefore practices "Black Magic").
- If an owl perches on a house, the family will experience conflict.
- If you come across an empty container on your way to an important meeting, you will fail.
- To eliminate financial difficulties, sign your name by using *Nagdauna* roots as a pen.
- Use lockets made out of *Mendi* seeds and roots to keep a person from getting angry and suffering from its consequences.
- Tie eleven *Mala* root pieces around a child's waist to cure nightmares and insomnia.
- Keep *Munj* grass in the home to protect it from evil spirits.
- If you're scared at night, keep something made of iron underneath your pillow.
- The soul visits the place of death of someone for forty days, so people light a fire at night near the fresh grave or place of death to keep the Bidgu Baavra (mystical animal) away.

Notes:

Notes:

Notes:

TRADOC Culture Center

Purpose

- **Provide mission-focused culture education and training**
- **Build and enhance cross-cultural competency and regional expertise**
- **Increase effectiveness of US Soldiers in coalition and joint environment; stability, security, and humanitarian operation**

In its effort to support US Soldiers, the TRADOC Culture Center offers the following training and products for initial military training through the Captain Career Course:

Region-Specific Training Support Packages Covering Countries in:

CENTCOM

AFRICOM

SOUTHCOM

PACOM

Core Culture Competency Training Support Packages

What is Culture/Who Am I

Influences on Culture

Cross-Culture Communications

Rapport Building

Cross-Culture Negotiations

The TRADOC Culture Center is committed to fulfilling the needs of US Soldiers and is able to provide culture training tailored to specific requests.

TRADOC Culture Center (TCC)

Sierra Vista, AZ

For more information:

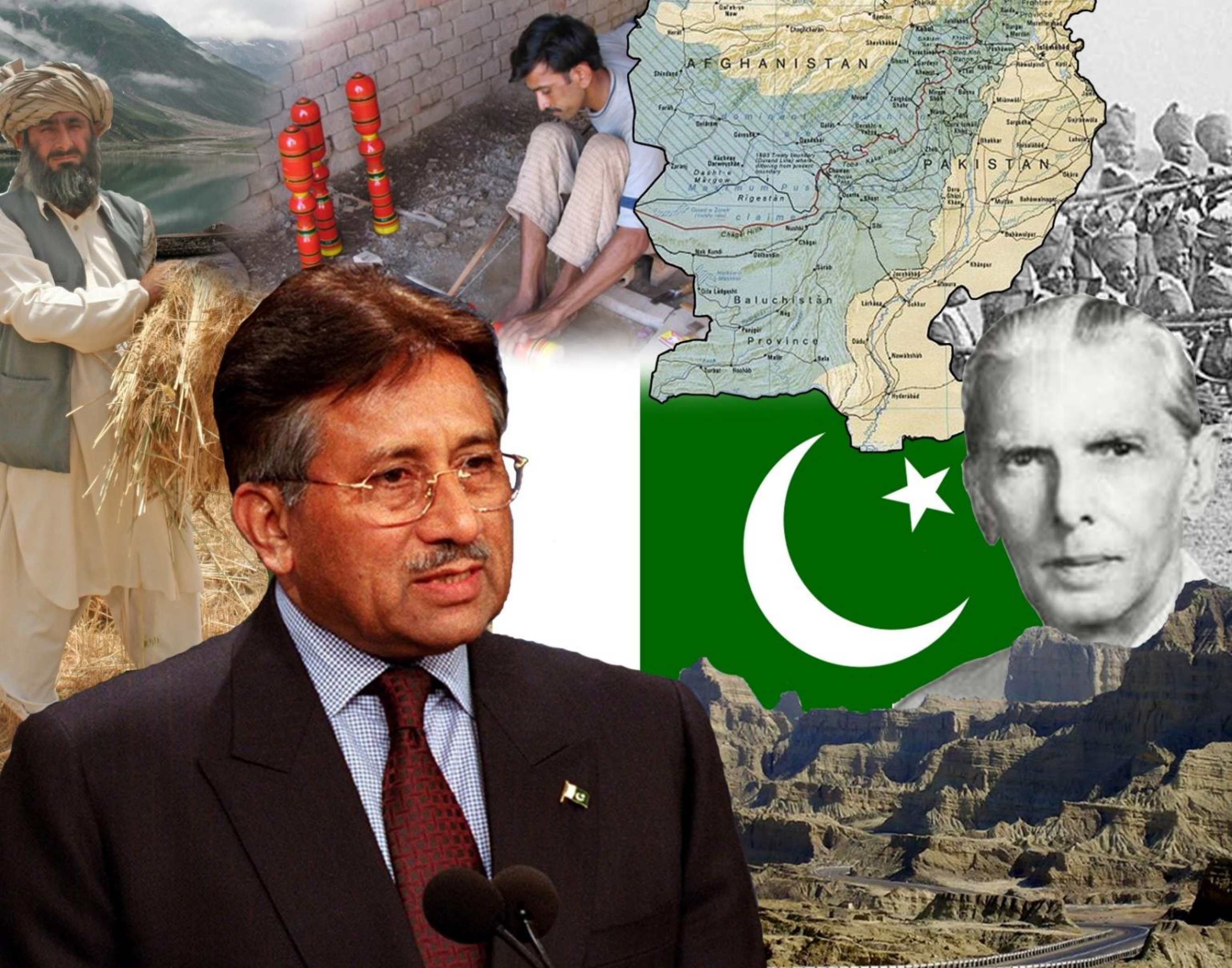
Phone: 520 459 6600 / 520 459 5732

Fax: 520 459 8537

https://icon.army.mil/apps/tcc/index.cfm

To schedule Culture Training:

https://icon.army.mil/index.cfm


AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
Rigestan
Baluchistan
Province